

The Enterprise.

VOL. 9.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904.

NO. 21.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
9:39 A. M. Daily.
12:39 P. M. Daily.
5:03 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
9:12 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.
6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily.
12:03 P. M. Daily.
4:05 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the Cemeteries and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Post-office open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 1:00 a. m. Money-order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:03
" "	7:33	4:05
" "	12:03	12:39
" "	4:05	5:54

MAIL CLOSURE.

North	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:40	12:09
South	6:35	5:24

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	Redwood City
John G. H. Buck	TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain	TREASURER
M. M. Chamberlain	TREASURER
J. J. Bullock	DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. D. Hayward	ASSASSIN
H. W. Schaefer	COUNTY CLERK
John F. Johnston	COUNTY RECORDER
J. H. Mansfield	SHERIFF
Geo. Barker	AUDITOR
Miss Ella M. Tilton	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
W. B. Gilbert	CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
W. B. Gilbert	SURVEYOR

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

James L. Dinwiddie, former postmaster at Petaluma, is dead.

Mrs. Mary Wickham, a resident of Napa for fifty years, died there last week.

George W. Dixon, who was three times a member of the State Legislature, is dead in San Francisco.

A cloudburst in Walla Walla county, Washington, flooded creeks, carried away bridges and drove people to the hills.

Mrs. Josefa de la Guerra, widow of the first Mayor of Santa Barbara, died there last week after an illness of several weeks.

Mrs. Lucy Derham of San Jose has been awarded \$500 damages for assault committed by her divorced husband, Elbert W. Horton.

The Board of Managers of the Agnews State Hospital for the Insane have decided to install new plumbing at a cost of \$10,000.

Prof. James Edward Addicot has been chosen Superintendent of the Isidore Newman manual training school at New Orleans.

Sumner Smith, son of a prominent capitalist of Portland, Or., was drowned in the Willamette river while trying to save a little girl.

A bond issue of \$35,000 for constructing a municipal water system carried at Mayfield, last week, by a vote of 144 in favor to 7 against.

The outer span of the drawbridge over the Sacramento river at Butte City collapsed, the tender saving his life by jumping on a passing barge.

William H. Kidd, a machinist, 70 years old, expired suddenly at his work bench in the American Can Company's shops, at San Francisco. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Dr. J. B. McNally, a prominent physician of Prescott, Ariz., is under arrest, charged with causing the death of Opal Kennedy, an eleven-year-old girl, by administering too much chloroform.

John Dowd, a longshoreman, 45 years old, fell over the bannister of the flight of stairs leading to his home at 235 Harrison street, San Francisco, and broke his neck. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Lieutenant James A. Doyle of the revenue cutter service died at Coronado of heart disease. He was 64 years old and had been in the service forty years. Of late years he has been mostly detailed to shore duty in San Diego.

A three-inch automatic rapid-fire gun has been taken from the navy yard at Vallejo to Alameda, where it will be placed in the public park. The gun was captured on one of the Spanish war vessels sunk by Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila.

The British sealing schooner Casco arrived at San Francisco having on board 280 sealskins. The Casco is one of the best known of the sealing fleet. She was once more noted as a yacht, and once carried Robert Louis Stevenson to his Samoan home.

Nathan L. Jackson of San Francisco preferred death to answering a subpoena in his wife's divorce suit. He killed himself with gas after brooding over the disgrace he considered attached to the summons he received to testify in his wife's suit. He was a carpenter, forty-five years old.

Mrs. John Rodda, aged 74 years, was brutally attacked at her home in Grass Valley, by an unknown man, who before leaving ransacked the house. After Mrs. Rodda, who was rendered unconscious, recovered her senses she summoned help, but no trace of her assailant was found.

The Census Bureau has issued a report on irrigation in Arizona in 1902, showing 247,250 acres irrigated, an increase of over 33 per cent since 1899. The system in operation represents a total construction cost of \$4,688,298,

and an average cost per acre irrigated of almost \$19, against about \$24 in 1899.

Customs Collector Stratton at San Francisco has been notified by the Secretary of the Treasury that the attaches, suites and families of foreign commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis were entitled to free delivery of their baggage and personal effects without examination.

The Customs authorities at Eagle Pass, Texas, have arrested Joe Liebes, a wealthy New Yorker, on the charge of smuggling and have confiscated \$1500 worth of diamonds and other dutiable articles. He gave \$1000 bond for his appearance in May. He is said to have influential relations in Washington, D. C., and in San Francisco.

Colonel Griffith J. Griffith, the Los Angeles capitalist, who on September 3d last shot his wife in the eye with a revolver at the Hotel Arcadia, in Santa Monica, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in San Quentin and to pay a fine of \$5000. The sentence is the extreme penalty provided for the crime of which he was convicted. Griffith will appeal.

Three fires in Los Angeles all supposed to be of incendiary origin, either destroyed or damaged six buildings and caused a loss of between \$30,000 and \$40,000. All of the fires were within a radius of fifteen blocks, and it was only by desperate efforts on the part of the firemen that a greater conflagration was prevented. Thirty-two horses were burned to death.

At the convention of the Knights of the Maccabees of California, in session at Los Angeles, the delegates voted to form a great camp, which practically gives the order in this State home rule. Officers were chosen as follows: H. L. Ticker of San Francisco, past commander; S. W. Hall of Oakland, commander; Arthur Wright of Los Angeles, lieutenant-commander.

A fine collection of Oregon minerals has been gathered together by State Mineralogist J. H. Fisk for exhibition at the St. Louis Fair. The exhibit comprises every variety of mineral that is found in Oregon. There are thirty cases, consisting principally of minerals of economic value, which can be used in the arts, manufactures, agriculture or commerce. Among them are boxes of crude sienna, fire clays, three qualities of iron ore, shell marl, coal and Steatite.

MOTHERS WANT TO KILL THEIR BABIES

Terrible Frenzy Among People on Beals Island Caused by a Religious Sect.

Bangor, Me.—A terrible condition of affairs prevails on Beals island, off the coast of Maine, from operations there of a so-called religious sect known as the Holiness Society, or Church of the Living God.

Holiness missionaries have converted nearly the entire population of the island of about 500 persons. The people of the island, who are honest, but ignorant, have developed a frenzy over the new gospel that amounts to insanity and talk of sacrifices to God in atonement for their sins. One convert, Mrs. James F. Beal, arose in a meeting and declared God had directed her to slay her child. There followed an exciting scene. Some were in favor of sacrificing the infant, while others objected and a small riot ensued, in which several people were injured.

The selectmen of Jonesport were notified, and they caused the arrest of Mrs. Beal and her commitment as an insane person to the Bangor asylum, where she was taken in charge of two officers. She talks continually of atonement to be made by sacrifices of children and animals.

It is reported from Jonesport that many of the people of the island are throwing their money and valuables away and killing all their animals to escape the damnation which the Holiness minister has assured them will otherwise fall upon them. A man who lately arrived at Jonesport from the island reports that when he left preparations were being made to kill several children, parents believing the ministers could afterward restore them to life. Several deputy sheriffs and many citizens have gone from the mainland to prevent the threatened sacrifices and restore order.

Blagovestcheneski, Eastern Siberia.—The convicts employed on the Amur railroad have offered to turn over 10 per cent of their earnings to the Red Cross Society.

GREAT ARMY GATHERING IN KOREA

Japanese Soldiers to the Number of 150,000 Will Be Massed at Pingyang.

BASE OF MIKADO'S FORCES IN NORTH

Thousands of Tons of Stores, Packs of Equipment and 5,000 Cavalry Horses Have Been Landed at Chemulpo.

Seoul, Korea.—The Japanese will have an army of 150,000 men in Korea within three weeks, including 35,000 already landed at Chemulpo. The scene there daily is one of disorder and chaos. The harbor's edge is piled with 200,000 tons of stores, packs of equipment, light guns and carriage bullet-proof shields, and there are 5000 cavalry and pack horses there.

Troops daily entrain for Seoul, whence they advance to the north in bodies of a few hundred or march direct overland or proceed in boats fifty miles to Haiju. Thus the country north of Seoul is starred with parties converging into the Pingyang neighborhood. A number of three-inch field guns made in Japan have been landed at Haiju and moved north.

Pingyang will be the northern Japanese base under Major-General Kigoshi. It is an ancient walled stronghold, capable of easy defense. The guard already there is hurrying forward fortification of the walls. A landing will shortly commence at Wonsan, where arrangements are perfect.

A garrison of 6000 men is permanently established at Seoul. New barracks are near completion here, and also at Mesampo, Fusan, Wonsan, Mokpo and in Northern Korea.

The vicinity of Pingyang and Anju already has been the scene of the first land engagement in the present war, when the Russian scouts were forced to retire after a short skirmish. Certain routes south of the Yalu river leading to Pingyang are still held by the Russians, where each village contains cavalry aggregating 3000.

The present purpose of the Japanese is apparently to mass a great army at the narrowest part of the country above Pingyang and await Russian attacks for a reasonable time, failing in which a forward march will be commenced. Possibly a co-operating column will be landed at Wonsan for the eastern coast work, ultimately arriving before Vladivostok.

Telegraphic communication with Angli has suddenly been interrupted, indicating a Russian advance southward, probably with the idea of dislodging the Japanese at Pingyang before they are strongly entrenched.

The northern Korean ports will be ice free in a week, and then probably the bulk of the Japanese will be landed near Chinamp, obviating a six days' march. Japanese military currency is being issued under Korean imperial sanction. The Americans from the Pingyang district have assembled at Chenampo to await a transport to Chemulpo by a Japanese steamer. This has been arranged through the courtesy of the Japanese Minister.

There is a strong probability that the military compulsory closure of operations at the American mining concession, which is midway between Peju and Anju, is the center of the probable battle zone. Women and children have already been removed, and the Japanese employees have deserted.

The Japanese are foraging for grain throughout Korea, telling the Koreans they must help defend their own interests. Japan is pressing for a concession of the Seoul-Jibu railway, which was allowed to lapse by the French concessionaries, and will probably demand a strip of land ten miles on either side of this land for colonization. Japan will thus possess railway communication from the northernmost point to the southernmost point of Korea.

Noted Explorer Passes Away.

Kansas City.—Dr. E. R. Heath, a noted explorer, is dead at his home in this city. Dr. Heath is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He discovered a stream in South America one of the sources of supply of the Amazon, which was named the Heath river.

SAYS BUILDINGS MAY COLLAPSE.

Assertion Made That Every Skyscraper in Boston Is Endangered.

Boston.—Every skyscraper and large office building in Boston is in some danger of collapse, according to the statement of Professor Charles F. Norton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Norton says that the corrosion of the steel, and consequent weakening of the structures of the large buildings because of the ineffectiveness of some of the preparations used for the protection of steel and wrought iron used, should be considered carefully by builders. He condemns stone work and terra cotta as ineffective against fire, and says that concrete is by far the best protection for structural material against flames.

"Scores of experiments, running through some five years," said Norton, "have been made by the Institute of Technology and by the insurance engineering experiment station. There is a great possibility of protecting steel work from corrosion and consequent weakening."

ROOSTERS BRED THAT DON'T CROW

A Seattle Poultry Fancier Crosses Fowls and Produces Mute Birds.

Seattle.—Realizing that a crowless rooster was the long-felt want of poultry lovers who have planted themselves in the midst of the city, George F. Nachtwey of 1912 Fourth avenue West, has risen to the occasion and invented a crowless rooster, or rather a mute male fowl. Nachtwey has two samples of the crowless bird, both full grown and silent. Neither has manifested any desire to crow or make other unseemly noises up to date.

Whether they are deaf and dumb, Nachtwey does not know, but they can't, don't or won't crow. In all other respects they are like other roosters. The crowless fowls are hybrids—a cross of Black Spanish with Wyandottes. Whether this result will have every time in crossing these two breeds Nachtwey doesn't know, but he hopes to prove this later by further experiments.

WILL NOT SEEK TO GET PANAMA.

Columbian Government Decides to Desist From Plan to Regain Lost Territory.

New York.—A special to the Herald from Panama says: The Herald's correspondent in Colon telegraphs that the French steamer arriving there brought news that the Colombian Government has definitely desisted from any movement to recover its lost territory in Panama, and has prohibited any further attempts to attack the Panamanian frontier.

Nine hundred Colombian soldiers are now returning to Bogota. Several Colombian officers from Cartagena have arrived at Colon, probably on their way to Cauca.

The last Colombian expedition to Tutumati, consisting of eighty men, has been obliged to return to Cartagena on account of illness among the men.

Japanese Nearing Newchwang.

London.—Special dispatches from Port Arthur say there are rumors among the Chinese population that the projected Japanese descent on the Liaotung peninsula is imminent. The Tien-tsin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle reports that 10,000 Japanese are nearing Newchwang.

The Times publishes a dispatch from Seoul, dated March 11th, in which the correspondent confirms previous reports that it is the intention of Japan to wait until the ice breaks up before making large disembarkations, in order to avoid difficulties on the roads. Transports are still arriving to make good the deficiencies on the Seoul-Chemulpo line, which has been denuded of troops, but some time is likely to elapse before any great achievement is attempted.

A correspondent of the Times at Tokio says the latest news received there shows that the Korean coast between Gensan and Songchin is entirely free from Russian troops.

Both Legs Cut Off.

Oakland.—John McNeal, a peddler 18 years old, living at 309 Second street, lost both his legs by falling under a freight train at First and Harrison streets. McNeal jumped on the moving train, and, slipping his hold, went under the wheels. The bones of both legs were crushed below the knees. McNeal was removed to the Receiving Hospital in the police ambulance, and doctors amputated both legs. He is expected to recover.

CONFESSIONS MADE BY TWO CAR BANDITS

Peter Niedermeyer Says He Has Murdered No Less Than Twenty-Three Men.

MARK ADMITS THE KILLING OF FIVE

Besides Three Victims in the Barn Affair He Tells of Two Others in Wisconsin and Colorado Whom He Cruelly Shot.

Chicago.—Since their conviction, two of the three car-barn bandits have confessed to various crimes. The most startling is that of Peter Niedermeyer, who, if his story is true, has killed a man for every year of his life.

"I have killed twenty-three men and wounded seventeen," he declared. "Innocent men are serving time for my crimes in more than one penitentiary, and rewards amounting to \$10,000 are outstanding for me in different states. I will confess these crimes if the police will give me a written promise to give a part of the reward to my mother."

Gustav Marx, one of the three car-barn bandits now under sentence of death, made a confession that he was one of the three men who held up the Chicago and Northwestern express train near Dekalb four years ago.

The crime, which has passed into history as one of the most desperate ever committed in or about Chicago, has never been fastened upon any one. Marx says both his confederates in the robbery are dead, but he refuses to give their names. One of them, he declares, "died with his boots on."

The railway authorities admitted a loss of \$102,000 by the robbery. Marx says the robbers secured only \$8000, the rest of the money having been destroyed by the explosion of dynamite used to crack the safe. In a sort of footnote to this startling confession Marx admits the killing of five men in his career.

"Besides John B. Johnson, killed at the car barn, Detective Quinn, killed at the time of my arrest, and Otto Bauder, whom Roeski is generally supposed to have killed, I have killed two other men. Eight years ago Niedermeyer and I went to Janesville, Wis., to rob a train, and hid our dynamite alongside the track. A track-walker, or railway detective, came upon us and asked us what we were doing there. I shot him and we threw his body into Rock river. The other man whom I killed I had done criminal work with in Michigan. I met him at Camp Goldfield, Col., when Niedermeyer and I were there last fall. He knew too much about me and I killed him and left his body lying in the suburbs of the camp. Both these crimes can be verified by the police."

St. Louis to Have Women's Hall of Fame.

St. Louis.—St. Louis is to have a women's hall of fame. The proposed institution, which promises to rival in interest and scope the New York Hall of Illustrious Men, will be established in the Women's building at the fair. It had its inception with a society of well-known New York men, and the project has been given the approval of the board of lady managers. Every large city in the country will have its quota of representatives. The members of the board of lady managers will have places in the hall.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.



good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous **Cyrus Noble** whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

King Pete of Serbia wants to resign. Anybody want his job?

Somebody has written a book entitled "How to Sleep." That's easy. Get an alarm clock.

Hall Caine has nervous prostration. Now perhaps he knows how most of the people who have seen his plays suffered.

If an ordinary old one-dollar bill harbors 96,000,423 germs, how many could get board and lodging on a veteran twenty-dollar note of commerce?

The Sultan has promised to make an exhibit at St. Louis. The Sultan recognizes only a constructive difference between promises of an exhibit and an exhibit of promises.

The main argument against the Ben Davis apple is that it isn't good to eat.—Kansas City Star. But the exasperating feature about it is that it looks as if it were good to eat.

Prince Henry, addressing German soldiers who were about to depart for Africa, said: "Germany expects every bullet to do its duty." Any bullet that doesn't do that ought to be shot.

It is true, as Secretary Shaw says, that the boy should see more of father, but this would mean that father should stay home more in the evenings, a hardship not to be contemplated without protest.

Some of the people who are not kept busy earning their living have taken up for discussion the old question, "Should a genius marry?" Of course each of the discussers speaks from personal knowledge.

Among strange legacies may be classed that of a Vermont man who left \$500 to his church, the income to be used in sweeping the snow off the church pavement and in strewing ashes and sawdust on the slippery places.

At Great Neck, L. I., a widow with a fortune of \$1,000,000 recently married a poor young man whom she had known only two weeks. Still, there are plenty of men who will go right on striving so that their widows may be left rich.

The town of Coldfoot, in Alaska, springs into prominence in connection with a report of a territorial official recommending that it be made a reindeer station and that a post road be constructed thereto from the Yukon River. What is it that the mayor of Hottime, Philippines, will say to the mayor of Coldfoot, Alaska, some day, when they meet at Washington, in a notable fraternal jollification?

General Weyer professes to be sorry that he did not invade the United States when he had charge of the Spanish army in Cuba. We often hear of people who worry over troubles that may come to them in the future, but Weyer is probably the first man on record who ever worried over trouble which he failed to get into when he had a chance, and which there could be no possibility of bringing back.

The adulteration of drugs is a double evil. It is not merely that the adulterants put into them may be injurious to health, but even when this is not the case they may so detract from the efficacy of the medicine that it will not accomplish the purpose for which it is intended. A careful analysis of drug products which are largely intended for use in States other than those in which they are manufactured ought, therefore, to contribute essentially to the protection of the public.

Civilization is not averse from money-getting and it lays down no rules as to how much solid comfort an individual or a community may enjoy, but it does insist that money made under its auspices shall be well spent and that the benefits which it bestows shall fall in some measure on all, for no man can be said to be really and truly civilized whose feet are treading outside the path of right living and who does not bestow on others less fortunate, but not less deserving, a share, however modest, of the comforts that are his. Divorce civilization from morals and you have nothing left but a ridiculous and an impudent sham.

A contemporary hits the nail on the head when it says that the darky chef in the little cluttered-up kitchen of a Pullman dining car will always serve you a daintily cooked meal, no matter what you order. Why should he not housewife, with better facilities, do as well? Because they do not know how. Why do they not know? Because they have never been taught. The girl must learn how to cuff the piano and do various kinds of fad work while the men are being educated to make a breakfast on a cup of poor coffee and a chew of tobacco. There ought to be a cooking department—not in every school—but in every home.

Next to love, the most important, often the most important, question between a man and his wife is money. To the young and romantic this may seem a sordid condition. Love, in their view, means bon bons and long-stemmed "American Beauties." Later on, when they learn that it also means taxes and coal bills, shoes, pew rent

and groceries, they will see why it is that the most beautiful superstructure must have a firm financial foundation. Then will come, or at least ought to come, the question of an allowance for the wife—a very modern question in the opinion of many, and a foolish one in the view of the old-fashioned and conservative. It is true that it is raised more often than it used to be. The reason is that women's views of life, especially of married life, have advanced. Many were self-supporting before marriage, and many more might have been so if they chose. To them the exchange of financial freedom for absolute dependence is not attractive. They had the control of money before marriage; they reasonably desire the control of at least a little after marriage. To men of sympathetic imagination this question may never present itself. They supply unasked not merely the wife's known and expressed needs, but, realizing their own fondness for a new tie or the occasional entertainment of a friend at luncheon, they appreciate a woman's need of funds for which she need not account. The other type of man—the type which pays the regular bills and takes no thought of extraneous wants—should remember that married life is often compared to a partnership. It is not necessary that both partners draw equal sums from the profits of the business, but even the junior partner expects to use his small share as he pleases. If he is worthy to be a member of the firm he will not take advantage of his position, nor draw more than the business will stand. The necessity of asking for every cent she spends is humiliating to any woman of sensibility. She wants her allowance, and if she has it she will use it, in most cases, wisely, and both she and her husband will be happier.

The recent death of James L. Blair of St. Louis at Eustis, Florida, points a moral if it does not adorn a tale. Let us briefly go over this dramatic life narrative, if only for the moral. Blair was the son of the famous General Frank P. Blair. He was handsome, talented, successful. He was chief counsel to the world's fair at a salary of \$25,000. His wife, a leader of society, was president of the board of lady managers, at \$10,000 a year. He owned one of the handsomest residences in the fashionable suburbs. He delivered lectures to young men on commercial integrity. In short, he was put on a pedestal as a paragon of honor. In a single day he fell from this high eminence to the level of a common criminal. Let us correct the foregoing statement: He did not fall in one day. He fell as all men fall—by degrees. He was found out in a day, that's all. The crash came when Blair's clerk announced that this alleged paragon of virtue had been forging deeds and mortgages for fifteen years. Blair twice attempted to kill himself. He went to pieces and was sent to a hospital and thence to Florida. Toward the last he was little more than a gibbering imbecile. The only bright page of the last chapter is that which recites the heroism of the wife. She gave up to the creditors her home, carriages, furniture, everything, and was at the bedside of her husband from first to last. And the moral? It is the old, old one—"Be sure your sin will find you out." No man is brilliant enough to escape the consequences of his wrong. Mortal pretense is in vain. A man's sin may not always find him out to the public. It may be that Providence, or fate, or what you will, will punish him by forcing him to bear the burden of remorse alone. Or by forcing him to keep his ill-gotten gains. Or it may strike him through his children. Or in one of the thousand ways justice has for its own. The law of compensation holds. You may not believe in the declaration of the old book, "Vengeance is mine. I will repay, saith the Lord." You may believe only in fatalism. It matters not. The law is sure. It is written in your members, in all human experience, in all history—Be sure your sin will find you out!

Fireproof Cars.
Freight cars built entirely of steel are so numerous now in the United States that the Electrical Review thinks our railroad managers might profitably go a step farther, for it asks in a recent issue: "Why not build passenger cars of steel?" Our contemporary ought to know that steel now enters to a greater proportion in the construction of passenger coaches than is generally known, and no doubt the metal will be utilized as far as possible, but all-steel passenger cars are not likely to meet with the same success as has been won by all-steel freight cars. The cars for the new electric passenger subway in New York City are not built entirely of metal, and it is believed to be impracticable to construct passenger cars in that way, but it is possible with the discoveries made in other directions in recent years to build substantial railway vehicles in part of metals, with such materials as asbestos and fireproof wood as a basis for the decorations.

Many passenger cars now in use on American railroads are built on a frame work of steel, and some of the private passenger cars are so strong that nothing short of dynamite could disintegrate them. In the cars of the latter class the limit has been reached in the utilization of metal, unless all decorative effect aside from paint is abandoned.—American Exporter.

American Apples for France.
In eight months the French have bought 6,000 tons of American chopped apples for cider-making.

Of course the man who is the butt of the joke can't see the point.

OLD
FAVORITES

The Society Upon the Stanislaus.
I reside at Table Mountain, and my name is Truthful James; I am not up to small deceit or any sinful games.

And I'll tell in simple language what I know about the row That broke up our society upon the Stanislaus.

But first I would remark that it is not a proper plan For any scientific gent to whale his fellow man.

And if a member don't agree with his peculiar whim To lay for that same member for to "put a head" on him.

Now nothing could be finer or more beautiful to see Than the first six months' proceedings of that same society.

Till Brown of Calaveras brought a lot of fossil bones That he found within a tunnel near the tenement of Jones.

Then Brown he read a paper, and he reconstructed there, From those same bones an animal that was extremely rare;

And Jones then asked the chair for a suspension of the rules Till he could prove that those same bones was one of his lost mules.

Then Brown he smiled a bitter smile, and said he was at fault. It seems he had been trespassing on Jones' family vault;

He was a most sarcastic man, this quiet Mr. Brown, And on several occasions he had cleaned out the town.

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific gent To say another is an ass—at least, to all intent;

Nor should the individual who happens to be meant Reply by heaving rocks at him to any great extent.

Then Abner Dean of Angel's raised a point of order when— A chunk of old red sandstone took him in the abdomen,

And he smiled a kind of sickly smile and curled up on the floor, And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

For, in less time than I write it, every member did engage In a warfare with the remnants of a paleozoic age;

And the way they heaved those fossils in their anger was a sin, Till the skull of an old mammoth caved the head of Thompson in.

And this is all I have to say of these improper games, For I live at Table Mountain and my name is Truthful James;

And I've told in simple language what I know about the row That broke up our society upon the Stanislaus.

—Bret Harte.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Older Than Any European Palace—Jewel Room—Col. Blood's Deed.

Possibly few persons are aware that in comparison with the tower the palaces and prisons throughout Europe are modern creations, says the St. James Gazette. The oldest bit of palace in Europe, that of the west front of the Burg in Vienna, is of the time of Henry VIII. The Kremlin in Moscow, the Doge's palace in Venice, are of the fourteenth century. The seraglio in Stamboul was built by Mohammed II. The oldest part of the Vatican was commenced by Borgia, whose name it bears. The old Louvre was begun in the reign of Henry VIII, the Tuilleries in that of Elizabeth. In the time of our civil war Versailles was yet a swamp. The sixteenth century claims the Escorial, the eighteenth Sans Souci. Jerusalem's Serail is a Turkish edifice; the palaces of Athens, Cairo, Teheran, are all of modern date. So it is, too, with the prisons. With the sole exception of St. Angelo in Rome all are of modern date as compared with that one from which Ralph Flambard escaped in the year 1100, the date of the first crusade.

The crown jewels in the tower are worth, it may be supposed, some £3,000,000. Everything of state regalia is there with one notable exception. The Kohinoor is represented by a crystal. Queen Alexandra wears the original on great occasions as part of her personal jewels. The tower has been the sovereign's strong room for the storing of treasure ever since tower-dwelling monarchs were. The old jewel house itself was built simultaneously with the royal mint, when that establishment was within the tower walls. The only attempt to steal the treasure is historic. It was the feat of that picturesque villain Col. Blood. He had ingratiated himself with the deputy keeper of the jewels; had gone so far as to propose a match between his ward and the daughter of the official. All went smoothly. The bogus swain turned up to be inspected, with him three others and the colonel. They beat and gagged the old man, secured the crown, orb and scepter and were just making off when by the strangest coincidence the son of the jewel keeper arrived from Flanders. The scene which followed would do credit to the dramatist. The colonel, disguised as a clergyman, had the crown concealed beneath his cassock, and added his voice to the hue and cry. "Stop the villain!" he roared. He had reached his horse before the imposture was discovered. When they made for him he turned and fired in

the face of the men nearest him. The pistol missed fire and the crown was saved, but not uninjured. Trampled in the mud, its jewels were all knocked out and many of them lost. An apprentice found the great pearl, a scavenger the biggest diamond.

"Well, it was a gallant deed; it was to gain a crown," was all Blood had to say as they carried him a prisoner to the dungeons. But no ill befell him for this and other treason. He had played for high stakes before, had attempted to surprise Dublin castle and capture the duke of Ormonde, and, that failing had coolly laid his plans to seize and hang him when he returned to London. The outcome of all was that, confessing to having plotted to take his sovereign's life, he was granted a pension, and lived and died in the odor of sanctity at court.

All this took place in the Martin tower, which is haunted to this day, your are desired to believe. The ghost is that of Harry Percy, ninth earl of Northumberland, who spent fourteen years of his life a prisoner there. The wizard earl, they called him. For his companions he had Raleigh, working on his mystic preparations which he hoped would produce an elixir of life; and Henriot, Allen Torperley, his Magi, as they were known. This little coterie discovered sun spots before the alert eye of Galileo had detected their existence, and was the first to detect the satellites of Jupiter. When, at the end of his long imprisonment, the earl returned to his home, he founded a library from which half the learning of following years had its inspiration. Only a sun dial, fixed by Henriot's own hands remains to commemorate that remarkable fellowship which did so much for the glory of English science.

MANY SYSTEMS ARE IN USE.

Railways in England Are Operated Under a Variety of Conditions.

It is not easy for an American railroad man to conceive of the conditions existing in the British islands. The English railway systems total only 22,000 miles. Yet this comparatively small mileage is the property of 230 companies, more than half of which have their separate administration and executive. The others are "leased and worked lines." Allotting an average of eight directors apiece to each of the 125 independent companies, the English railways support 1,000 directors, whose fees can hardly be less than \$1,250 a year each.

The railroads of India cover about 26,000 miles. Yet Thomas Robertson, the expert who recently reported to the British government on Indian railway administration, says that the task of supervising the lines of that vast country might safely be intrusted to a board of three qualified men, assisted by a secretary, a chief inspector and a number of inspectors and auditors. Three experts with a small staff are considered by Mr. Robertson capable of performing duties of about the same character as those for which in England are employed 1,000 amateur directors with their secretaries and assistant secretaries, accountants, auditors, clerks, messengers, etc.

If only the sum of \$1,250,000 paid away annually in fees to railway directors were available for a centralized railway board it would be possible to attract the ablest men by offering the largest known salaries and yet make a saving.

The saving by "standardization" is also to be considered. The Harriman roads, 17,000 miles, are to unify their machinery so that all "parts" of rolling stock shall be interchangeable.

The consolidation of American roads has gone much farther than in Britain. The Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania systems contain about 20,000 miles each, either one of them nearly equaling the 22,000 miles of all England. And though the individual roads in these systems have in some cases their separate boards, these usually consist of practically the same men. Many important lines are also "leased and worked." Against the 230 systems of 22,000 miles—less than 100 miles to a line—in England the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania systems include together less than twenty component lines, or an average of more than 2,000 miles a line. The longest single line in the United States, the Southern Pacific, has over 9,500 miles of track.

For Their Stomachs' Sake.

Sunday-school treats must come round oftener in England than in the United States, for the Dean of Bristol has included in his recent book "Odds and Ends," many stories of the hold of such festivities on the juvenile heart and stomach.

The hand of the small boy wavered for an instant over a plate of cakes before he took one. "Thanks," he said, after his momentary hesitation. "I'm sure I can manage it if I stand up."

Another boy, still smaller, who had stuffed systematically, at last turned to his mother and sighed. "Carry me home, mother, but, oh, don't bend me!"

The average boy in Yorkshire knows why he attends these feasts, and does not relish being furnished forth scantily. A solicitous curate approached one who was glowering mysteriously.

"Have you had a good tea?" the curate asked.

"No," said the boy, in an aggrieved tone, laying his hand on his diaphragm. "It don't hurt me yet."

Man for the Place.

Scarett, who was elected president of the Automobile Club of America, has an appropriate name for the position. Perhaps, says the Chicago Daily News, the members could find no man named Runoverlitt.

The easiest way to get along with some people is to let them think they are right.

DOINGS OF WOMEN

Women as Citizens.

The idea of woman as a citizen is directly derived from the English discovery of citizenship based on rights, rather than on force, and the conception of law as the total of the separate rights of all the individuals in a community; their individual rights and duties collectively stated.

If we fully admit the idea of woman as a citizen, by right, and not merely through toleration, we come at once to the most interesting of all questions: the inherent likeness or unlikeness of the intellectual life of the two sexes. Are women, as Tennyson said, only "weaker men," whose passions, and, presumably, whose intellects, are to ours "as moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine?" Or are they, as is sometimes maintained, really the stronger sex, especially in the moral qualities? Or, to take a third possibility, are they essentially different—different, for instance, as poetry is different from algebra; so that it becomes absurd to say either that poetry is better than algebra or that algebra is better than poetry.

We have here, perhaps, a genuine clue. To put this in a concrete way: man's mind intellectually conceives the idea of a house, and makes an abstract plan of it, as architect; this is the intellect, the first of our three groups of powers. Again, men do the actual building, the matter of bricks and mortar, the grappling with the sheer nature forces. Thus the man builds the house. But woman makes the home.

The difference between a house and a home is the added psychic element. It is a matter of feeling; yet here feeling, we will all admit, is the vital matter.

This is merely a simile. We have not used it to arrive at the platitudes that "woman's sphere is the home," and that, consequently, she should keep out of politics. On the contrary, we hold, and by this instance sought to illustrate, that into every completed work of humanity all three elements should enter—the intellectual or spiritual; the element of concrete feeling or psychic; and the material and physical; and that, in general, men will supply the first and the third, while women will supply the second.—Harper's Weekly.

Spinsters and Matrimony.

That she should be censured for laying claim to what is truly hers seems unkind and irrational—a tyranny of opinion. Marriage is a delightful thing; but it is not, and never can be, a duty; nor is it as a duty that men and women have hitherto zealously practiced it. The outcry against celibacy as a "great social disease" is louder than the situation warrants. It is the echo of an older protest against the deferring of the inevitable wedding day; against the perverse "hogging at every object," which Burton found so exasperating a trait in youth, and which La Bruyere calmly and conclusively condemns. "There is," says the French moralist, "a time when even the richest women ought to marry. They cannot allow their youthful charms to escape them, without the risk of a long repentance. The importance of their reputed wealth seems to diminish with their beauty. A young woman, on the contrary, has everything in her favor; and if, added to youth, she possesses other advantages, she is so much the more desirable."

This is the simplest possible exposition of the masculine point of view. It is plain that nothing is farther from La Bruyere's mind than the possibility of a lifelong spinsterhood for even the most protracting heiress. He merely points out that it would be more reasonable in her to permit a husband to enjoy her youth and her wealth simultaneously.—Agnes Repplier, in Harper's Bazar.

For the Little Folks.



The little girl's dress is of white china silk. The yoke is covered with all-over lace. The ruffles are hemmed up and feather-stitched. The child's dress is of white malsnook with hem-stitching and insertion.

Fads and Frills.

It is the fads and frills of fashion that give the smart girl her charming personality. She accepts, it is true, a certain style of dress for each season, but it is with that fascinating toss of her head which says, "I will have my

own way, after all." She accepts, but not abjectly, not mechanically; oh, no, indeed. The ruling style will do very well for a foundation, but upon this she builds and adds and alters with light, sure touch until the conventional costume becomes peculiarly her own.

Now, the smart girl has lots of little ways of her own—hosts of them, in fact. They are her fads. When to the way she does things we add the fads and fashions which make her at once so inimitable and bewitching.

She has an odd little way of carrying her new, big shopping bag—she tucks it under her arm like a book, instead of carrying it in the usual way by the handle. She holds it, too, just so the brass or enamel seal which bears her monogram shows to advantage. The conspicuous silver or brass initials are no longer the smart thing to decorate the fashionable shopping bag. The round seal, whether of brass, silver or enamel, is the correct thing, with the monogram, rather than one's single initial letter, engraved or applied upon it.—Woman's Home Companion.

Keeping a Husband at Home.

The art of keeping a husband home at nights seems almost wholly comprised in a wife's continuance after marriage of the charms that made her attractive in courtship. "When the knot is tied don't throw your courting aside." This is the prescription of "A Happy Wife," who drops into verse with the ease of a Silas Wegg and condenses into a brief couplet the whole sum and substance of post-matrimonial compatibility.

This happy matron speaks as the result of thirteen years of married life. It is fair to presume that in achieving the admirable record of keeping her husband at home evenings for that long period she did not indulge in dowdy dressing saques for breakfast, or answer with a cross word the growls that sometimes will escape masculine lips before the soup comes.

When the children arrived she probably continued to recall that the husband was still a member of the family. She retained some of the girlishness, coquettishness, which had won him, remembered the optical effect of a new tie or a fresh shirt waist, kept up the old comradeship, "did" her hair as carefully as of old and in general preserved her former attractiveness, while incidentally contributing a little thought to his slippers and his creature comforts.

The remedy for remissness in the husband is entirely simple. The trouble lies in the application of it, which involves some sacrifices of a wife's own comfort and sometimes of her pride.—New York World.

An Ingenious Housekeeper.

A towel-rack made of bamboo rods is suspended from my kitchen ceiling by ropes and pulleys, so that it may be raised and lowered at will. It economizes space, besides providing a place where towels, etc., may dry quickly, as the air is hotter near the ceiling.

Another convenience is a small shelf, waist-high, near the dining room door, on which I place dishes when I want to open the door.

Besides my kitchen table, but considerably higher, is a slanting shelf, about twelve by eighteen inches, with a narrow strip nailed across the bottom edge, to hold my recipe book, which is held open by a rubber band.

Oil-cloth which is too badly worn to be used on the tables will cover the pantry shelves nicely, and is easily cleaned.

Having no dark closet in which to store my canned fruit, I have covered my cellar shelves with the cheapest black cotton cloth, which keeps out the light.

An old toaster can be converted into a handy paper rack.

Cover the hand with a paper bag when cleaning the stove.—Woman's Home Companion.

Health and Beauty Hints.

Pimples are caused by an improper diet and can be cured by correcting the habits.

Glycerin will allay the thirst of fever patients and soothe an irritable cough by moistening the dryness of the throat.

If the throat is very sore, wring a cloth out of cold salt water and bind it on the throat when going to bed; cover it with a dry towel.

An ounce of clove pink petals infused in three-quarters of a pint of pure alcohol, with a few verbenas leaves, is a refreshing odor for the bath.

Any one can add strength and weight to the body by rubbing well with olive oil after a warm bath. Oil baths are particularly beneficial to delicate children.

The following instruction has been given for the benefit of the girl who wishes to expand her chest: "Each morning after her bath she must stand erect, feet together, shoulders back, arms straight down and take twenty-five full deep breaths. It is better to start with fifteen for the first week and gradually increase to twenty-five or more if she desires to go on to fuller perfection."

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

The Married School Ma'am.

A MISS PATTERSON, teacher in the New York public schools, got married recently, and according to the rules of the Board of Education, her eligibility for position in the teaching corps immediately lapsed. But the lady, now Mrs. Van de Water, refused to hand in her resignation and will carry her case to the courts. The matter is attracting much attention, as Mrs. Van de Water's suit is a test case by which the fate of other women teachers will be ascertained.

The view is freely expressed in many quarters that such a rule as that made by the Board of Education in regard to the marriage of women teachers is against public policy and private privilege. Matrimony should be encouraged, not penalized, by the state, say the opponents of such a regulation. What has matrimony to do with school teaching? And why should the rule apply only to women?

All these arguments do not touch the practical aspects of the matter. It is a fact that while a woman's marriage does not in itself make her unfit to teach school, it does, as a matter of fact, often interfere with her duties and capacities. The cares of home and a family which fall upon the married woman are not conducive to the best results in pedagogic work, and in many cases would be absolutely antagonistic to school duties.

These home duties which woman assumes in entering upon marriage are the consideration which make man the recognized breadwinner. When these are shirked, the true ideal of marriage is lost, and the state can have no interest in fostering such unions.

That there may be individual cases in which the rule of the New York Board of Education might work a hardship, it may be conceded, but in its general application it is founded on the ideas that rule our civilization and magnify our homes. The married woman has in her home and family an occupation that demands her best efforts and energies, and her husband should assume the burden of support, and, as far as possible, relieve her of outside pressure.

When a woman teacher marries, she should step aside and give way to her less fortunate, and, of course, equally qualified, single sister.—Nashville Daily News.

Fate of the Salaried Man.

THE middle class in our American life is rapidly becoming a salaried class, and at the same time it is fast losing in consequence the economic and moral independence that marked it in former days. But it has not ceased, meantime, to be made up of what may not improperly be termed "forgotten men." Every other class in society receives consideration of some kind—deferential or sympathetic, as the case may be. Every other class enjoys some share of the "general prosperity" when the times are good. The salaried man is notoriously at his worst estate when everybody else is making money. If the salaried man were not unselfish, he would pray fervently for business disaster and industrial depression, for then only has his income a fair measure of purchasing power.

The years since 1897 have been prosperous beyond all precedent. The "trusts," so-called, capitalized at over \$6,000,000,000, have made "untold millions" during that period according to the notions of the Independent. The wages of labor have been forced up, after much hard fighting, 20 to 30 per cent. Salaries have remained practically unchanged. Meanwhile, the general level of prices has risen 30 per cent. Breadstuffs and farm products generally have risen even more than this amount. Thus, while the millionaires have doubled or quadrupled their fortunes, and the wage-earners have obtained in advance a part of the increase of living—in some instances more—the salaried men, including the professional classes, are not more than half as well off as they were seven or eight years ago.

"What then," asks the Independent, "is to be the fate of the salaried man? This is one of the most serious questions of the time. The salaried class is evidently to be a large one. It is to include a majority of those men who hitherto have controlled American public opinion. What is to be the effect of the increasing economic disadvantage of this

important part of the community? What will happen when the most intelligent third—and by all odds the most moral third—of our population finds that it can no longer associate with a third which admits none but millionaires into 'society'? What will happen when the great middle classes, facing the increasing cost of living and the diminishing rate of interest on savings, finds that it can no longer make a decent provision for old age? Will it tamely submit to social inferiority, and settle down to make the best of a low standard of living?"—New York Commercial.

The Case of Ex-Mayor Ames.

IN the light of such a decision as that handed down by the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of Ames, former Mayor of Minneapolis, it is hard to escape the conclusion that something must be radically wrong with the machinery of justice. When Ames received his six-year sentence in May of last year the verdict was hailed throughout the country as a notable instance of the triumph of law and civic decency against a corrupt political ring. The charge that Ames had received money from the proprietors of certain vicious resorts in Minneapolis in payment for "protection" was supported by apparently indisputable evidence. He himself practically conceded the hopelessness of his case by fleeing to New Hampshire, where for a time he remained in hiding. When taken back to Minneapolis and placed on trial his lawyers took refuge in the last defense of hard-pressed criminals—the plea of insanity—but the court found him guilty.

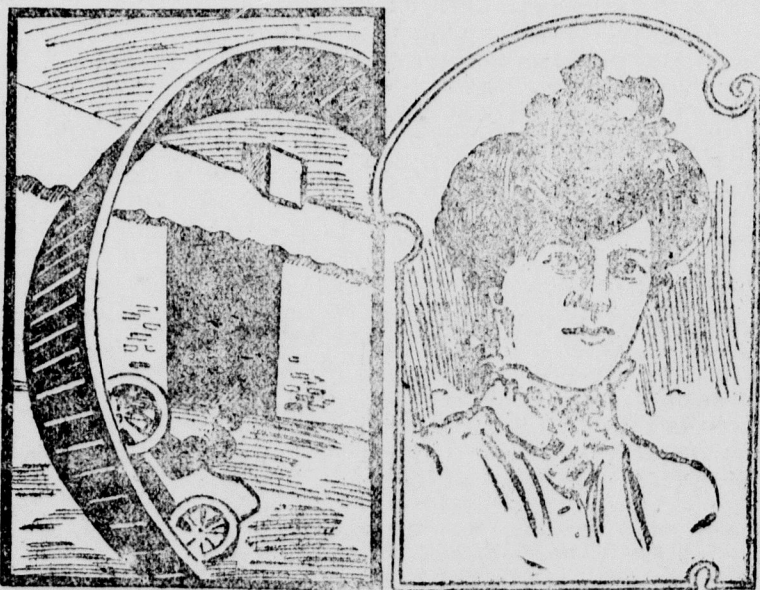
The Minnesota Supreme Court turns Ames loose on the ground that the indictment against him was faulty. In this opinion all the members of the court are unanimous, although they do not all agree as to the sufficiency of the evidence presented. The majority opinion holds that while Ames' agents received money for protection the payments were made by individuals and not, as apparently charged in the indictment, by their joint contributions to a common fund with the understanding that this fund was to be used for their common protection. The court holds that "there was a separate and distinct agreement entered into with each person paying any money." The fact that the court is unanimous in finding the indictment faulty must be accepted as conclusive, yet it in no way mitigates the fact that through a mere technical tangle the punishment of a man admittedly guilty of a grave offense against the public is prevented.

It is the frequency of just such failures and lapses in the administration of justice that breaks down the power of the law and emboldens criminals in high places to continue the practice of corruption. What is the remedy? How does it happen that long-drawn-out trials are held and prisoners convicted on indisputable evidence only to be liberated later on technical grounds? The question is a serious one and demands the careful consideration of jurists who have the public's interests at heart.—Chicago Daily News.

Clinging to Our Youth.

WE have done away with middle age altogether nowadays. Our mothers and grandmothers retired into caps and bonnets and velvet dolmans at an age when we are still simpering in white muslin and "baby" hats and big frills. We are younger looking at five and forty than our own daughters and have a very much better time. They, poor dears, take life somewhat seriously and get prematurely battered in the equinoctial gales of extreme youth. As they grow more philosophical they will become rejuvenated. In the meantime they sit out at balls with a resigned air while their parents cut capers in the kitchen lancers. When we are grandmothers with canary-colored wigs and all the outward semblance of dug-up mummies they will be beginning to enjoy themselves, and we, with one foot in the grave, will be looking out for our third husband. It is a strange fact that this generation which worships youth almost as much as it worships wealth has no fear of death. We have morbid dread of disease and we are afraid of pain and suffering, but we do not fear to die. It is our youth, not our life, to which we cling.—London Outlook.

AMERICAN GIRL BREAKS HER SKULL IN SPAIN TRYING HAZARDOUS FEAT



A Madrid (Spain) correspondent says: Mina Alix, 20 years old, a circus performer, born in New York, broke her skull and several ribs while looping the loop. The automobile in which she was performing the feat struck something, left the track and plunged to the floor. The house was crowded, and the spectators were horrified, women fainting and men shouting tardy disapprobation of the perilous performance. Miss Alix was removed to a hospital, where it was given out that her condition was desperate. A court has already begun an inquiry into the case. Miss Alix performed last summer in London at the Hippodrome. There the "act" was called "hooping the hoop."

Its principal difference from the centrifugal-force exhibition which preceded it was that Miss Alix's car completed a perfect circle, instead of running around a twisted loop. The car ran down a track fifty-eight feet long, and, having traveled around the "hoop," was switched on to the run-out track and brought up by a net within forty feet of the exit.

ed at the top of the stairs and whined piteously. Presently the woman's brother said, "You must come and make it up with Bran or the poor fellow will cry all night." Accordingly the door was opened, and each one of the family shook Bran's paw in sign of forgiveness. Then he quietly walked downstairs, and after eating his supper with avidity, curled himself in his box and went to sleep.

Take the devil out of some families, and there is nothing left.

That's the Question.
"It was only five years ago that I started in with our firm at \$5 a week," said Bragg, "and now I earn \$50 a week without any trouble."
"That's so; it's easy to earn that," replied Newitt, "but how much do you get?"—Philadelphia Press.

A Sly Dig.
Nell—He remarked to you that I was pretty, didn't he?
Belle—Oh, no. He merely said you were "as pretty as ever."—Philadelphia Ledger.



The way to catch a woman is not to chase her.
Man makes money and the money makes the man.

It is not courage to admonish the cook; it is suicidal irresponsibility.

Marrying for money is as easy as cashing counterfeit bills at a bank.

Maybe the good wouldn't die so young if they weren't so lonesome.

It is dumfounding how interesting a wife can be if she's somebody else's.

Generally we wait till our bread gets stale before we cast it upon the waters.

It takes a great deal of belief to make one feel as comfortable as a little bit of faith.

Nothing makes a woman so proud as to see the point of a story after she has laughed at it.

The prose with the poetry is that the same hand that rocks the cradle spans its contents.

It is a good thing for a man to have a temper, so his wife will think one in the family is enough.

After a man in politics has been whitewashed he looks as though he had fallen into an ink barrel.

It beats anything how natural it is for a girl in the dark to make a mistake and sit down on a man's lap.

What keeps most people poor is the fear that they can't afford to appear not to afford things other people have.

The devil gets pretty nearly what he is looking for when he hits upon a foolish woman who means to be good.

It takes a widow to look so scared when the lights begin to go out that a man hasn't heart to disappoint her.

No man can ever understand women till they can explain why girls string so many ribbons where nobody ever ought to see them.—New York Press.

BACK IN 1781.

The two most notable military revolts in the history of the Revolution occurred in Northern New Jersey. On New Year's day, 1781, most of the Pennsylvania line revolted at Morristown.

Thirteen hundred men marched to Princeton, declaring that they would have money, or blood, from Congress, which was then sitting at Princeton.

Joseph Reed, having been driven from Philadelphia, Joseph Reed, president of the council of Pennsylvania, with a congressional committee, met the mutineers at Princeton. The difficulties were arranged, the men being paid, so far as possible, and many of the Pennsylvania troops, 160 men of the New Jersey brigade left their huts at Pompton Jan. 20, 1781, and marched to Chatham, with similar demands. Five hundred New England soldiers were quickly sent in pursuit, an adjustment was effected, and the revolting troops returned to their duty. On their way back to Pompton a few of the ring-leaders again revolted, and were promptly arrested and executed. This put an end to the spirit of anarchy.

Rather Hard to Please.

Mrs. Moke Smith, of Calwood, Calaway county, has perhaps the most varied and remarkable matrimonial career of any woman in Missouri. Her life shows what may be accomplished under the marriage and divorce laws of this State by a woman who is active, industrious and not slow about falling in love or falling out again. Mrs. Smith has just been married for the third time. Her maiden name was Fannie Terrance. Her first husband was Moses Shaffer.

After living with Mose a while she got tired of him, secured a divorce and married Moke Smith. Tiring of Moke, she got a divorce from him and united herself to Ferd Altheiser. After living with Ferd a while she concluded Moke was a better fellow than she had thought and she left Ferd and was remarried to Moke. Tiring of Moke a second time, she again separated herself from him and in due course of time was wedded to J. H. Berry. Berry, however, suited her no better than Shaffer or Smith or Altheiser and she soon left him. Not long afterward she was remarried to Berry, only to soon weary of him and get a divorce from him. Now she is trying Moke again.—Kansas City Journal.

Big Fish in Lake Tahoe.

An Englishman, visiting Lake Tahoe, asked a native if there was any good fishing in the lake. "Oh, yes, stranger," "What kind of fish do you catch here?" "Oh, all kinds, stranger." "What is the weight of the largest fish you ever caught?" "Wa'al, stranger, we don't take weighing machines when we go fishing, and I am an honest man, and wouldn't like to say how much that last trout I caught would weigh. But I tell you, stranger, that when I pulled that fish out of the water the lake went down a foot."

"We used to think she was a lazy girl." "Yes; that was when she was poor." "How about it now?" "Why, now that she is rich, we merely note the evidence of lassitude and ennui!"—Chicago Post.

GREAT MAN OF THE FAR EAST.



ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.

Admiral Eugene Ivanovitch Alexieff, who is considered to be the great man of the far East, is not only a naval and military commander of approved skill, but an astute diplomat, in whom his imperial master, Czar Nicholas, places the utmost confidence. In various capacities Alexieff has shown the ability that he possesses. He has been governor of Russian Manchuria, governor general of Eastern Siberia, and before being appointed viceroy in the East had been for a short time foreign minister at St. Petersburg. He has brought the Muscovite navy to such a high standard that it now takes third rank in Europe. For distinguished services in the Boxer rebellion the Czar presented him with a sword studded with diamonds. Admiral Alexieff is now 60 years old, and is described as being hale and vigorous and possessing a genial disposition and wonderful will power.

BATTLING WITH AN OCTOPUS.

That vampire of the ocean, the octopus, appears from time to time in real-life narratives as fascinating as fiction. Such is the story told in the Royal Magazine by Capt. S. F. Scott of British Columbia. He was yatching off Victoria with a party of friends, and while alone one evening in a row-boat a mile from the yacht, got into a school of black-fish, one of which struck the little boat with such force that its occupant was sent flying into the water. Captain Scott continues:

It seemed a joke to be upset like that, and I laughed. But this was to be my last laugh for a long time, for just as I had swum back to the boat and laid my hands on the upturned keel, I felt myself seized round the legs, half-way below the knees—seized with such strength and suddenness and pulled down with such tremendous force that the boat was jerked clean over, and came down on top of my head.

Like lightning came the truth. I was in the arms of a devil-fish.

I knew that the waters swarmed with the deadly octopus. I knew that one had got me. There is no mistaking the grasp. Every one of the devil-fish's eight powerful arms closes upon his prey, and he pulls down, down, until he drags it to the bottom.

With a desperate kick I freed myself from the creature below me. Seizing the boat, I had my arm under one of the thwarters when the devil-fish caught me again.

I felt his grasp tighten. The pain was excruciating. With every movement that I made my flesh was lacerated. I began to grow weak from loss of blood. But I never relaxed my hold of the boat.

The agony must have lasted for only a few minutes in reality, but it seemed an eternity before I felt the clutch on my legs loosen. I kicked with all my strength, struggled, twirled, and then felt myself free. I think my solid boots must have injured the arms of the octopus and compelled him to let go.

It was not until an hour and a half later that my friends noticed that my boat was motionless on the water, and came out to see what was the matter. They found me more dead than alive. The skin was nearly all gone from my feet to my knees, and above that it remained for weeks as black as a man's hat. For two months afterward I lived only on milk.

Altogether I was laid up for seven months as the result of my encounter.

ORIGIN OF CANT PHRASES.

Where Some Expressions Daily Heard First Came Into Use.

Royall Tyler, who was born in Boston in 1757, visited London in 1809. From there he wrote a letter to a friend in New England, a bit of which may not be uninteresting to readers of today:

Some years since "all the rage" was the cant, and an Englishman asserted that universal philanthropy and peace were "all the rage." To this succeeded "quizz" and "quizzical;" every man of common sense was a quizz and every blockhead quizzical. To these succeeded "bore;" everything animate and even inanimate was a "bore," a "horrid

bore!" I am not certain that I give you the correct order of succession, for, indeed, I am not ambitious of the correctness of the genealogy of nonsense. The cant expression now in vogue are "I owe you one" and "that's a good one." * * * But besides these evanescent vulgarisms of fashionable colloquy there are a number of words now familiar, not merely in transient converse, but even in English fine writing, which are of vulgar origin and illegitimate descent, which disgust an admirer of the writers of their Augustan age and degrade their finest compositions by a grotesque air of pert vivacity. Among these is the adjective "relever," a word not derived from those pure and rich sources which have given all that is valuable to the English language—a word not used by any English prose writer of eminence until the reign of George III, nor even introduced into a serious poem until adopted by Cowper—a word which, if we may judge of adjectives as we do of men, by their associates, shows the baseness of its origin by the company it keeps, being generally coupled with "fellow," a term I conceive of no respect except in courts and colleges.—Brooklyn Eagle.

LINEAGE RAN TO KING DAVID.

Philadelphia Woman, Now Dead, Descended from Israel's King.

A lineal descendant of King David died in Philadelphia recently. Mrs. Gustav Lipschultz was her name. She lived with her husband and five children at 1419 Diamond street, but death came in St. Luke's Hospital, where she had undergone an operation. She was 53 years of age.

Through the misty reaches of sacred history this woman could trace her kinship to the distinguished Jewish family Abarbanel, whose relationship to King David is undoubted and whose achievements throughout Europe are matters of history.

Mrs. Lipschultz, whose maiden name was Bertha Neuman, sprang from that branch of the family of which Don Isaac Abarbanel, prime minister in Spain in 1492, was the head. During that time, when persecution against the Jews began as a result of the change in the religious views of Ferdinand and Isabella, Don Isaac was obliged to flee with his less favored brethren. The family scattered, settling in various parts of Europe. Don Isaac afterward became prime minister in Italy.

The grandfather of the dead woman was Rudolph Hirsch Abarbanel, one of the foremost rabbis of Germany in the last century. The city of Gertz, where he died, gave him a public funeral, and the government buildings were draped in mourning.

A Suggestion.

Clerk (at the telephone)—"What's the matter, sir?"

Employer—"Why, if you can holler that loud into the telephone, you might as well go out into the street and holler over at the man."—Detroit Free Press.

Her Complexion.

"See that girl's olive complexion. 'La, no; 'tain't that. I reckon it's from drinkin' too much coffee."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

When a girl is chummy with her mother she can manage to get along pretty well without a chaperon.

THE MAGIC TRIANGLE.

An Interesting Experiment to Try with Paper and a Wet Point.

A very interesting experiment may be performed as follows: With a wet lead pencil draw on a thick piece of paper a triangle—whether the sides are equal or not makes no difference. Lay it on the surface of a basin of water with the drawing up, and very carefully fill the space inside the dampened lines with water, so that there will be a triangular basin of water on the swimming sheet of paper. (The water will not extend beyond the wet lines of the drawing.) Now, taking a pin or a needle, or any thin, smooth, sharp-pointed instrument, dip its point into this triangular basin, anywhere but at its center of area—say, very nearly at one of the angles. Be careful not to touch the paper and so prevent its free motion in any direction, and you will find that no matter where the point is placed, the paper will move on the water until the center of area comes under the point. This center of area may be indicated before placing the paper on the water by drawing lines from any two angles to the centers of the opposite sides; where the two lines cross will be the desired place.

If a square be drawn instead of a triangle, and similarly treated, it will move until the intersection of its diagonals comes under the pin point; and no matter what figure be drawn, it will move along the water so as to bring its center of area directly under the point.—St. Nicholas.

Bran's Conscience.

An Englishwoman tells how her favorite dog showed that he knew he had done wrong, and was sorry for it. The story is printed in the Animal's Friend. The family was staying at Yarmouth, and Bran, the dog, was lost for one entire day. At night, just before the house was shut up, he made his appearance.

His mistress met him at the hall door, and rebuked him. She refused to take his offered paw. His nightly resting-place was a box in the cellar, and his usual custom was to run downstairs immediately to his supper and his bed; but on this occasion he remain-

THE ENTERPRISE

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SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904.

Real estate in South San Francisco is a gilt-edged investment to-day.

Read the Signs of the Times touching the horoscope of this town for 1904, and after doing so, if you fail to get in on the ground floor before it is occupied, it will be your own fault.

When the Bay Shore is built this town will be the first point outside of San Francisco. It will be only ten to fifteen minutes from the heart of the city. Can you comprehend the significance of these facts?

The Czar of all the Russias has asked the German Kaiser to stop the war with Japan. Emperor William has been credited with a knack for making war; how he will pan out as a peacemaker remains to be seen. The greatest warriors have, however, turned out to be the greatest peacemakers, and all the world will wish the Kaiser success in case he accepts the office of mediator.

When a member of Congress mentioned Speaker Cannon as a fit man to be President the other day and the House roared its approval the Democratic press seized the incident and used it to make it appear that Republican Congressmen would gladly defeat President Roosevelt's renomination.

The Eighteenth Congressional District of Illinois on March 15th renominated Speaker Jos. G. Cannon by acclamation. The convention of Speaker Cannon's home city, Danville, adopted strong resolutions endorsing Speaker Cannon for renomination to Congress, and instructing its delegates to the National Convention to vote for President Roosevelt. The action of the Republican neighbors and personal friends of Speaker Cannon is the best possible answer to the Democratic press.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The signs are all full of promise for our town. They all point to a year of unparalleled development.

The electric road, with its low rate of fare and regular half-hourly service, continuing from 5 a. m. until 12:25 a. m., has put us in close touch with the city of San Francisco and all of San Mateo county.

People are now content to live here, where they have the churches, schools, theaters and other advantages of the city at their very doors, and where they can enjoy the pure air and quiet of a suburban town.

The building of the Bay Shore cut-off means even more to this town than the electric road. It means much more. It means when completed that we are within ten minutes of San Francisco. It means that we will be upon the main line with every train for mail and passenger service, instead of being sidetracked as we have been for ten years, with only a portion of the local trains stopping for our trade. It means not only new and important advantages for our resident population, but advantages to industries which may contemplate coming here, including, in all probability, terminal rates for big shippers. The big contractors, Erickson & Peterson, have bought the largest building in town, the Merriam block, which they will use for stores and offices, in other words, for construction headquarters. This means that the vast sums for construction, for wages and material will be paid out here. It means a great stream of gold poured out here monthly for the next two to three years.

An electric light and power company has been organized, under a contract with the Standard Electric Company, to furnish power and light to factories and the town as fast as needed. This means an extra inducement to factories looking for a site, and it means the lighting of our streets, stores, offices and homes by electric light.

The Western Meat Company is getting ready to put in a wool-pulling plant, which means more capital and more men on the weekly pay roll.

The Butler brick yard will begin making standard bricks next month, which means a larger force and larger pay roll at that place.

The Pacific Jupiter Steel Works has increased its force from the ten to fifteen men it started with, a little over three months ago, to fifty men now at work and on its pay rolls.

All the factories are running full-handed and the prospects are that they will all be kept busy the coming year, with a constant increase of business and the number of men at work and on the weekly pay rolls.

We commend a study of these indications to every reader of The Enterprise, with the advice to hold fast to any real estate they may be fortunate enough to own here, and to put any

spare dollars they may chance to have into South San Francisco lots and lands.

These are only some of the signs which point unerringly to such an increase of wealth and population in this town this year as the most sanguine have not dreamed of.

STONE CHOSEN FOR THE COURT HOUSE

County Will Have a Public Building of Which Citizens May Feel Proud.

The Board of Supervisors at an adjourned session on Monday decided to change the specifications for the new court house so as to permit the use of stone instead of brick.

The matter has been under consideration for many weeks, and the adjourned session on Monday was held for the purpose of affording any citizen of the county to enter a protest if he so desired.

When the matter came up Chairman Coleman inquired of the clerk if any protests had been filed. Mr. Schaberg replied that none had been received. Mr. Coleman then asked if anyone present desired to be heard on the question, but there was no response on the part of any member of the large audience present.

Supervisor McEvoy arose and said that inasmuch as ample notice had been given to the people of the county through the press that the question would be considered on this day and there being no one present to protest he took it that the change from brick to stone was generally desired. He was therefore ready to vote for the change.

Architect Dodge then presented specifications to cover the changes and an estimate of the cost should the change be determined upon. The price for tool-finished stone would be \$57,900, and for rough stone finish \$51,000. The tool-finish includes the carving of all ornaments on the building, making the job complete in every particular.

Chairman Coleman suggested that there be inserted in the specifications a clause which would permit the use of stone other than that from the Franklin quarry at Point Richmond should it be found necessary to make a change for any reason later on. The quarry being a comparatively new one, he said, it may be that the stone will not all prove uniform in color and quality.

Mr. Rorer of the American-Hawaiian Construction Company said he had inspected the quarry and found practically an unlimited supply of stone. "They are using it in the new Red Men's building in San Francisco," he said, "and the superintendent of construction is enthusiastic in his praise of the quality of the stone and the general uniformity of color."

Architect Dodge said as the Board had selected a sample, the question could easily be solved by rejecting all stone that did not fulfill every qualification possessed by the sample.

District Attorney Bullock said the question of amending the specifications and fixing the price could be taken up at any time; that the only question to be considered now was whether or not a change will be made from brick to stone.

After luncheon the discussion was resumed, and a motion by Supervisor Debenedetti that the change be made prevailed. Mr. Debenedetti said this was the time previously fixed by the Board for determining the question, and there being no protests, he moved the specifications be changed so as to call for the use of tool-finished stone instead of brick. The motion was seconded by Supervisor McCracken and passed by a unanimous vote.

The result of the vote was received with expressions of satisfaction throughout the room.

Its determination is a source of satisfaction to every resident of the county, as it means the construction of a court house which will be an honor to our county and one of which every resident will feel a pardonable pride.

The Leader congratulates the members of the Board of Supervisors on having decided to make the change, and in this we know every progressive resident of the county joins.

It may also be stated the Leader was the first paper in the county to suggest and support the change and also to advocate a grand county jollification and a fitting celebration to commemorate the laying of the corner stone of the structure.—Leader, San Mateo.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits.....July 1 to Feb. 1
Rabbit or Hare.....October 15 to Nov. 16
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.
Deer.....August 1 to October 1
Trout.....April 1 to November 1
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.
The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.
The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover.....October 15 to February 15.
Mountain Quail and Grouse.....Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.
Doves.....July 1 to Feb. 15.
Tree Squirrel.....Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.
Male Deer.....July 15 to Nov. 1.
Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited.
Trout.....April 1 to Nov. 1.
Steelhead (in tide water) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16.
Striped Bass.....Three-pound Black Bass.....July 1 to Jan. 1.
Salmon.....Oct. 16 to Sept. 10.
Rabbit or Hare.....Aug. 15 to April 1.
Shrimp.....Sept. 1 to May 1.
Crabs 6 inches across back.....Oct. 31 to Sept. 1.
Surgeon and Female Crab.....Prohibited.
Abalone.....Less than 15 inches round

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.
An equable and healthful climate.
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FOR SALE.

At a bargain, one inside building lot, 50x140 foot, on sewerage street.

One business lot and building suitable for boarding-house and paying a good rental.

Also other good real estate investments. Inquire for particulars, price and terms of E. E. Cunningham at P. O. building.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

There are people who love too well to ever be jealous.

I know lots of people who always think at least 3 times before they speak once, and then never say emny thing worth listening to.

It takes a certain amount of background in a man's karakter tew sho hizz virtew to good advantage.

It izz better to overshute the mark than tew fall short; this shows that the fault isn't in the amunishun.

There iz plenty of individuals who, if they kan go up like a baloon, are willing tew come down like a chunk.

Independence iz a good thing, and Independent poor men are az plenty az Independent rich ones.

Yung man, git az menny friends az yu kan, but hav but few intimates. Intimacys want az much watching az a tame coon duz.

Karakter should furnish a man with hizz habits, not habits with hizz karakter.

The grate mass ov mankind hav no karakter at all distinct from their habits. Such iz the history ov the goose.

Food and Its Effect.

Food has more to do with the development of civilized man than any other one of the material necessities.

Long ago the economist and philosopher began to look for the imperfections of food as the prime causes of some of the imperfections in civilization. Some one has said: "Tell me what you eat and I will tell you what you are." There are indications that his speech was truer than he dreamed.

For instance, it has been advanced as a scientific fact that poor foods, poorly cooked, are responsible for much of the drunkenness chargeable to civilization. Lack of fruit in Great Britain has been given as the reason for its more than normal share of intoxication, just as the grapes of France and Italy have tended to make temperate nations of their population.

A Practicing Preacher.

Rev. E. J. Bodman, pastor of the Vogle Street Christian Church, Fall River, Mass., believes in practicing as well as preaching. Most of his large congregation are mill hands whose wages were recently cut 10 per cent. The pastor studied the situation for a few days and then took action. Although his salary is but \$950, and he has a wife and three children to care for, his sense of justice is deep-rooted and he asked that \$100 be taken from this amount in weekly instalments so long as the local depression lasts.

"I realize that the recent reduction in the wages in the mills has caused some suffering in the city," said Mr. Bodman in his talk with the church treasurer, "and the burden must be heavy upon many of my congregation. If others can live on 10 per cent less than formerly, I certainly can, and I want to do what little I can to lighten the burden of my people and prevent any undue weakening of the church finances."

Blessing in Disguise.

By an unlucky blow with a hammer Mr. Benson had disabled one of his thumbs. "That's too bad," said a friend to whom he showed the damaged member several days afterward. "No, it isn't," replied Mr. Benson, almost respectfully. "It is one of the best things that ever happened to me. It has taught me to appreciate that thumb. I never knew its value before. I found out by actual count the first day that there were two hundred and fifty-seven other things I had been using that thumb for every day of my life without ever giving it a thought—and it was practically indispensable for every one of them. Please open my knife for me, will you. Thanks. That makes two hundred and fifty-eight."

Her Visit Explained.

"I ran into town to-day to do some shopping, dear," said Mrs. Subbubs, entering her husband's office, and I—

"I see," he interrupted, "and you just ran in here because you ran out."

"Ran out?"

"Yes; of money."—Philadelphia Press.

Any young man knows it is more satisfactory to get a smile from a girl than to get the laugh.



Dude—They say cigarettes will turn the skin yellow. Mrs. Prim—That's so. Every time I catch my boy smoking he gets tanned.—Mail and Express.

"Do you think you could ever marry for money?" "No. But I'm sure I could soon learn to love a girl who had a million or two."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"They say that, after seven rehearsals, Charlie Swimmington actually stumbled through the wedding ceremony." "Overtrained, I suppose."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sportsman—Any good hunting in this part of the country? Native—Lots of it. Sportsman—What kind of game. Native—No game at all. Just hunting.—Illustrated Bits.

Willie—Mamma, I told Aunt Helen she grew homelier every day. Mrs. Slinson—You didn't tell her I said so, did you? "I had to, or she would have whipped me."—Brooklyn Life.

"What are they going to do when they get through tearing up the streets?" "Lay 'em down again, of course! How else would anybody be able to tear 'em up later on, silly?"—Baltimore News.

Reader—Scott said a clever thing to-day; said that luck is a good bit like lightning, for it seldom strikes twice in the same place. Heeder—Yes, and as a rule neither of them needs to.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Hannigan—Shure, there scales is no good at all fur me. They only weigh the heft of two hundred pounds, an' Oo'm near to two hundred and fifty. Flannigan—Well, man alive, can't ye git on thim twice?—Philadelphia Press.

Playgoer—I suppose the leading lady is very happy after getting all those bouquets. Usher—Oh, no. She only got five. Playgoer—Gracious! Isn't that enough? Usher—No; she paid for six, I believe.—Philadelphia Press.

Kittie—Paul told me last evening I was the prettiest girl he ever saw. Bessie—Oh, that's nothing; he said the same to me last year. Kittie—I know, dear, but his taste may have improved since then, you know.—Boston Transcript.

"Prisoner, why did you strike this man?" "If you please, your Honor, he came to me suddenly and said, 'How old is Ann?' "Well, what hurt did that do?" "Why, you see, your Honor, Ann is my wife."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Volcano—"What is a volcano?" asked the teacher. "A mountain with a fire inside," said one. A smile of comprehension spread over the puzzled face of the smallest scholar as she asked, surprisedly, "Is that a mountain range?"—Harper's Magazine.

She—I have two very dear friends—Agnes and Florence—He—Which is the more popular? "Oh, Agnes is much more popular than Florence—among the girls." "Introduce me to Florence. I am partial to good-looking girls."—Kansas City Journal.

Mrs. Kalling—You haven't got that splendid butler now—Mrs. Parvenu—No, he was a fraud. Mrs. Kalling—Indeed? Mrs. Parvenu—Yes, he forgot himself once and neglected to drop his "h's," so we discovered he wasn't English at all.—Philadelphia Ledger.

He—How did you enjoy the opera? She—Oh, it was just splendid. He—Really? But it was all French, wasn't it? She—Oh, no! Of course, some of the handsomest ones were unmistakably Parisian, but there were many pretty gowns that were evidently made here.—Philadelphia Press.

The Widower—"A widower," remarked the elderly female, "always reminds me of a baby." "How's that?" queried the young girl. "During the first six months he cries a good deal, the next six months he begins to take notice, and the odds are against his getting safely through his second summer."—Chicago News.

Launched on His Literary Career—"I understand your son has decided to go in for literature." "Yes, and he's made a splendid start already." "You don't say?" "Yes; he went to auction this morning and bought a second-hand writing desk for only four dollars and ninety-eight cents."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"Now," said Mrs. Biggleson's cousin at breakfast on the morning after her arrival, "don't make company of me. I want to be treated just as if I were one of the family." "All right," replied Mr. Biggleson, helping himself to the tenderest part of the steak, "we'll try to make you feel right at home."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The squire's pretty daughter (examining the village school)—Now, children, can you tell me what a miracle is? The children look at one another, but remained silent. "Can no one answer this question?" the new curate asked, who was standing behind the squire's daughter. A little girl was suddenly struck with a brilliant idea. She held up her hand excitedly. "Well, Nellie?" the squire's daughter asked, smiling approval. "Please, miss," the small child replied, breathlessly, "mother says 'twill be a miracle if you don't marry the new curate.'"—London Tit-Bits.

Moscow Has a Strike.

Moscow was without newspapers for two or three days recently, because nearly all the printers in the city suddenly went on strike, says the New York Evening Post. The exact cause of the trouble is uncertain, but it is generally thought that some relation existed between it and similar demonstrations in southern Russia.

The men behaved themselves in an orderly way, but collected in groups, which was unlawful, so that 200 or 300 fell into the hands of the police. Most of the employers made terms with their men, in obedience, it is said, to strong official pressure, and the strike did not last long. Report says that the most incendiary proclamations were distributed by and among the strikers. Some of those dwelt upon what had been done by "our French friends" and spoke of the destruction of the Bastille. As a matter of fact, a large crowd did gather in the neighborhood of the convict prison, facetiously called the New University building, owing to the number of students confined there, but was soon dispersed, all the authorities being on the alert. As a matter of precaution, the guards about the prison had been doubled. The Moscow papers, when they reappeared, scarcely mentioned the affair, although some of them did allude to a scarcity of printers.

She Couldn't Speak.

Tess—Miss Passay has such an unfortunate disposition; so disputatious and so sensitive about her age.

Jess—Yes, she was in perfect agony the other day when Maj. Bragg was telling some reminiscences. She knew he was wrong, but it was something that happened thirty years ago.—Philadelphia Press.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Observations Made by Dr. Winship on His Western Trip.

Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, recently returned from a trip of 9,000 miles, during which he went to the Pacific coast, observing the progress of the movement for the higher pay of schoolteachers. According to Dr. Winship's conclusions, as summarized by the New York Post, the highest salaries in the world for teachers are paid by New York City. Boston stands well, and so do the wealthy suburbs around the city. Philadelphia has been very low, compared with New York and Boston. Nevada and California stand highest among the states, although the abnormal conditions in Nevada are not likely to last. A California law requires that teachers be paid at least \$45 a month, and few receive less than \$65. One cause of the general upward trend in salaries observed by Dr. Winship is the unusual scarcity of teachers, but other causes must be taken into account. "One is the higher cost of living. Teachers have not secured by any means their share of the advance in the rewards of work, compared with almost any other occupation, and the reasonableness of their demand is generally recognized. One cause of the upward movement in salaries and the advance in the standing of the profession is the passage of laws in many states insisting upon higher qualifications. Under these laws the poorer teachers have been weeded out and higher wages have been demanded by those qualified to fill the vacancies. In nearly all instances of advance of salaries the action has been by municipal authorities. State action has been rare."

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

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HAMBURG-BREMEN, PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut, AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker, Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Times lively.
Town growing.
Work abundant.
Houses in demand.
Look out for a boom.
No risk in real estate.
Buy a lot in Block 97.
More factories coming.
Real estate prices rising.
Get a home and stop rent.
Zell Rollins has begun work on his new cottage.

Quinn & Allen are repainting the Postoffice building.

Bob Carroll is busy gathering in the poll and road tax.

Mrs. E. Vestey of San Francisco was a visitor here Tuesday.

Nearly all the money has been raised for the New Guild Hall.

The contractors have the framework of the Snyder residence up.

Rube Smith and family moved to San Francisco on Wednesday.

Fred England is again working at the W. P. Fuller paint works.

Herman Karbe is still confined to his home on account of sickness.

Mr. D. O. Daggett has been laid up the past few days with a lame back.

Lots in block 97 are for sale at the Postoffice building on installment plan.

Thirty men are at present on the payroll at the Baden Brick Company's yard.

Andrew Schmidt has rented one of the Vestey flats in the north end of town.

Jim Wallace has moved into the Thrasher flat recently vacated by Mrs. Rogers.

A. A. Machado has moved to Palo Alto and has rented his house to John Bernard.

On April 1st the Butler brickyard will resume the manufacture of Standard brick.

The Land and Improvement Company cleaned the big water reservoir last Sunday.

A. T. Sherman has bought a lot and will build a home on Grand avenue at an early day.

The contractors have begun active work on the new Kelly building on Grand avenue.

The spring school vacation will begin some time about the end of the present month.

Call at the Postoffice building for prices and terms and description of lots in Block 97.

A. McClelland has returned to this place and is running the elevator at the packing-house.

Mrs. Rachael Dean and grand daughter, Hazel, are visiting at the home of Mrs. M. A. Taylor.

Alphonse Estivalze has commenced the erection of a small cottage on his lot on Railroad avenue.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building.

Block 97 will be the best sewered block in this young city. It will be sewered on all four sides.

Mr. P. L. Kauffmann is putting the finishing touches to his fine new residence on Grand avenue.

Chas. Drews has moved into the Lachelle house, which he recently purchased from A. E. Shirley.

A. Sorenson has completed the work of building an addition to the front part of his home on Miller avenue.

Walter F. Bailey has completed the work of repainting and papering the Grand Hotel for Dan McSweeney.

Nelson Morris is expected to arrive today. Mr. Morris comes to attend the annual meeting next Monday.

Frank Miner has raised the Connelly saloon building and put a new foundation under it for Mr. Martin.

The Land and Improvement Company is making arrangements to lay water mains to supply the lots of block 97.

The local band serenaded Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martin at their home on upper Grand avenue last Friday evening.

Mrs. Lizzie Rogers moved from the Thrasher building to the John Lennon building near Holy Cross on Wednesday.

At Colma, in this county, for the past ten days an average of a carload a day of cabbage is shipped to various eastern points.

This town will double its population before this year ends. Prices of lots are bound to advance. Now is the time to buy.

M. Eserima and A. Lucchesi have each rented a flat in the Hansbrough Block. All the flats in this big block are now occupied.

The annual meeting of the Western Meat Co. and the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co. will be held next Monday.

The M. E. Church has obtained a lot in Block No. 100 and will, we understand, soon begin work of building a place of worship.

County Surveyor Gilbert came up from the county seat Wednesday to survey Mr. Geo. A. Kelly's lot and establish the corners.

Ex-County Clerk M. H. Thompson, who has been in poor health recently, has gone to Arizona to try the effect of change of climate.

Mr. Joe H. Rosenberg of San Francisco has rented a store in the Merriam Block and will at once open up a merchant tailor business.

Mrs. Jack Huber gave her husband a surprise party on his 26th birthday last Saturday. To complete the sur-

prise Mrs. Huber made it a "keg party."

Al Eschelbach has returned to his post of duty at the S. P. station after two weeks' vacation spent at his home at Alma, Santa Clara county.

The Epworth League will give its monthly social at Butchers' Hall next Tuesday evening. Mrs. W. W. Ayres will give a recitation or reading as a feature of the entertainment.

Dr. McGovern of South San Francisco was in Halfmoon Bay the greater part of last week visiting relatives. The doctor returned home last Saturday.—Advocate, Halfmoon Bay.

Two sons of the late G. F. Swift are here to attend the meeting of the stockholders of both the Western Meat Co. and the Land and Improvement Co., which will be held Monday.

The local brass band will give a ball and furnish the music for the dancing at Halfmoon Bay on April 23d. The boys anticipate having a royal good time among their friends of the Coast side.

A. M. Sacherer, chief engineer at the Pacific Jupiter Steel Company's Works, has resumed work again. Mr. Sacherer was laid up some three or four weeks, the result of a broken wrist.

Mr. Joe H. Rosenberg of San Francisco was a visitor here Wednesday and thinks he will establish a branch of his tailoring business in our town. We believe it will pay Mr. Rosenberg well to do so.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

The purchase of the Merriam block by the big S. P. contractors, Erickson & Petterson, is significant. It means that these shrewd men see the tide moving to make this place an industrial center and a good place to invest hard cash.

Mr. Chris Hynding came up from Redwood City on Wednesday with County Surveyor Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert surveyed Mr. Hynding's lots Nos. 3 and 4, in Block 137, on which Mr. Hynding intends to erect three handsome cottages.

Zell Rollins is putting in a room between the Postoffice building and the Connelly saloon for Land Agent W. J. Martin, to be used in connection with the latter's office, which he has fitted up and opened in the Postoffice building.

Henry Peters, a kiln-burner at the pottery, was very severely burned about the face and head by an explosion of crude oil caused by a red hot brick falling into the oil. Mr. Peters is under the care of Dr. Plymire at the residence of Mr. C. E. Stahl.

The Burlingame California team won the world's polo championship from the crack English polo team at Tanforan on Wednesday. The final game of Wednesday, which gave the championship to the American team, was won by the close score of 8 to 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Rube Smith moved to the city on Wednesday. Their new address is No. 323 O'Farrell street, between Hyde and Leavenworth. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are highly esteemed among their old neighbors here and they will be greatly missed.

The prospects for another large industry locating in our town are exceedingly bright. Officers of this big industry have been down repeatedly this week with Land Agent W. J. Martin and made surveys of the site which we understand has already been selected.

Manuel Hubler of Black Diamond, a former well-known resident of this place, paid old friends here a visit last Sunday. Mr. Hubler is taking an active part in the incorporation of the town of Black Diamond and will in all probability be named as one of the new city's officials in case incorporation prevails.

The Land and Improvement Company has made a contract with Mr. Frank Miner to put in 2000 feet of sewer on Magnolia, Orange, Baden and Commercial avenues. The new sewers will extend down both Magnolia and Orange avenues from Grand avenue to the railroad and on Baden and Commercial from Magnolia to Orange.

At the Supervisors' meeting on Monday an ordinance was passed reprecincting the county for election purposes. By the new order of things San Mateo has four precincts. This will only be followed, however, in state and national elections. Following the precedent heretofore established for city election purposes San Mateo will have but one polling place.—Leader, San Mateo.

Mr. William Olsen will soon become a happy benedict. The engagement of Mr. Wm. Olsen and Miss Mamie Naughton has been announced. The wedding will take place before the end of the present month and upon the consummation of that event the newly wedded pair will make their home at the Lennon House on Mission road, near Holy Cross cemetery. Both young people are well known here and congratulations are in order.

Lots in Block 97 are now for sale on installment. The prices will run from \$235 to \$350, \$25 cash and \$5 per month will secure one of these lots. Lots are 25x140 feet. These lots front on streets 30 feet in width, with an alley 20 feet wide in their rear. All the streets are sewered and will have water mains with water pipes laid to the lot line. The block adjoins the public school building, is only one block from the electric road on Grand avenue.

THE MENDOTA.

Mr. Charles Erickson of the firm of Erickson & Petterson, railroad contractors, has opened a saloon in the Merriam Block, at the corner of Grand and Cypress avenues. The room occupied by the saloon is a spacious one and was put into first-class condition before the place was opened for business. The new saloon has been named the Mendota.

The furniture and fixtures are of the best, the back bar being by far

the handsomest and most expensive bar in this growing town.

The goods—wines, liquors and cigars—are the choicest in the market, and above all it is a perfectly quiet and orderly house. The gentleman in charge understands his business thoroughly.

DEATH OF PATRICK BROOKS.

On Saturday last, Mr. Patrick Brooks was killed at Colma crossing by a train of the S. P. Company. Mr. Brooks was driving in his one-horse cart. He had made his last call in Colma at the meat market of Jas. T. Casey and leaving Mr. Casey's place of business drove down San Pedro road on his way home. The first section of train No. 10 came down the track southbound at 6:33 p. m., as Mr. Brooks approached the crossing.

Instead of stopping for the train to pass, Mr. Brooks whipped up his horse in an effort to cross over ahead of the train. The fireman saw the man and cart and called out a warning to the engineer, who at once applied the emergency brake, but alas! the train could not be checked in time, and the side of the pilot struck the rear of the cart, crushing it and throwing its occupant with such force that his left leg was broken, his skull fractured above the left ear and he was almost instantly killed. The coroner's jury exonerated the train men from any blame, but censured the S. P. Company for not having gates at the crossing in question.

Patrick Brooks was a native of Ireland and at the time of his death aged 84 years.

He was a pioneer and prominent citizen of the First Township of San Mateo county, of which he had been a resident for more than 50 years. He was a large land owner and a man of tireless energy. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock a. m. of Tuesday, March 15th, from the Catholic church at Colma, where a requiem high mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul. The interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery. The deceased leaves two daughters to mourn his loss, Mrs. M. Whelan and Mrs. Wm. Spellman.

STABBED BY ITALIAN.

O. Vallencourt was stabbed and seriously wounded on Sunday night at the Central Hotel in South San Francisco by Lombardi Masneri, a young Italian with whom Vallencourt had an altercation. Masneri stabbed his victim three times with a knife before there was any interference, and one of the wounds, which punctured the left lung, is regarded as serious. The real causes leading to the cutting are unknown, but a quarrel between the men took place immediately preceding Masneri's attack. Vallencourt has been removed to the County Hospital in San Mateo County.—Chronicle.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The March water rate must be paid on or before the last day of March. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of April and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 202 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California, on

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1904,

at 10 o'clock a. m., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

GEO. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1904.

WANTED—SEVERAL INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of \$24 and all traveling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self-addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 332 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Feb. 15-18.

Dr. J. C. McGovern

Dentist

OFFICE: 1170 MARKET STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

Hours: 9 to 12 A. M. 1 to 5 P. M.

Telephone Folsom 3532

At Residence, South San Francisco, by appointment evenings.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable steers not plentiful, held at strong prices.

SHEEP—Desirable fat sheep scarce and in demand at strong prices.

HOGS—Hard hogs are in demand at higher prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are per lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Fat Native Steers, 9@9½c; 2d quality, 8@8½c; Thin Steers, 7@7½c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 7@7½c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 6½@7c; Thin Cows, 4@6c.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 275 lbs, 6c; over 275 to 350 lbs, 5½@5¾c; rough heavy hogs, 4½@5c; hogs weighing under 130 lbs, 5½@6c. Soft hogs not wanted.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs, and under 4½@5½c; Ewes, 4@4½c. Suckling Lambs, \$2.75 @ \$3.00 per head or 6@6½c per lb, live weight.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4½@5c; over 250 lbs, 4¼@4¾c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEER—Market firm.—First quality steers, 7½@8c; second quality, 6¾@7¼c; thin steers, 5½@6c; first quality cows and heifers, 6½@7c; second quality, 6@6½c; third quality, 5@5½c.

VEAL—Large, 7@7½c; medium, 8@8½c; small, good, 9@9½c; common, 6@7c.

MUTTON—Market steady—Wethers, heavy, 9@9½c; light, 9½@10c; Heavy Ewes, 8@8½c; Light Ewes, 9@9½c; Yearling Lambs No. 1, 10@11c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8½@9c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 12½@13c; picnic hams, 8c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 19c; skin off, 21c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 15c; light S. C. bacon, 14½c; med. bacon, clear, 10½c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 11½c; clear, light bacon, 13c; clear ex. light bacon, 13½c.

BEER—Extra Family, bbl, \$12.50; do, hf-bbl, \$6.50; Family Beef, bbl, \$11.50; hf-bbl, \$6.00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$; do, hf-bbl, \$;

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 10½c; do, light, 10¼c; do, Bills, 10½c; Clear, bbls, \$22.00; hf-bbls, \$11.25; Soused Pigs Feet, hf-bbls, \$5.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are per lb:

Tcs. ¼-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s.
Compound 6¾ 7 7 7½ 7½ 7½
Cal. pure 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ 10 10½
In 3-bbls the price on each is ½c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.35; Is \$1.30; Roast Beef, 2s ; Is,

For a GOOD TIME When Going to

SAN FRANCISCO

CALL AND SEE

FRANK. A. MARTIN

Apetic Snug Saloon

770 HOWARD STREET

Near Fourth

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SURGEON, W. M. CO.

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NO home periodical so interests and so helps every member of the family as does The Pacific Tree and Vine. It makes the routine of every-day work easier; it has besides a great deal of instructive and interesting reading to please the mind as well as to save the hand. The Pacific Tree and Vine is not only an agricultural, live stock and poultry journal, treating of conditions as they exist on this coast, but it is a household magazine, publishing a great deal of usefulness, and something of entertainment. A thirty-six page monthly journal, handsomely printed and well illustrated. Subscription price, One Dollar.

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SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL GROVE ON FAMOUS SAN BRUNO ROAD.

Only the Choicest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars Served.

Table First Class.

Family Parties and Picnics a Specialty.

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106 GRAND AVENUE

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PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

Cosmetics for the Complexion and Hair, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Candles, Cigars, Etc. Prices reasonable.

Tickle your best one by purchasing a bottle of PERFUME or buy your mother a bottle of

"Jeromes' Hair Restorative" for Fifty Cents.

AYRES & COMPANY

Beer & Ice

—WHOLESALE—

THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

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BREWRIES

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THE UNION ICE CO.

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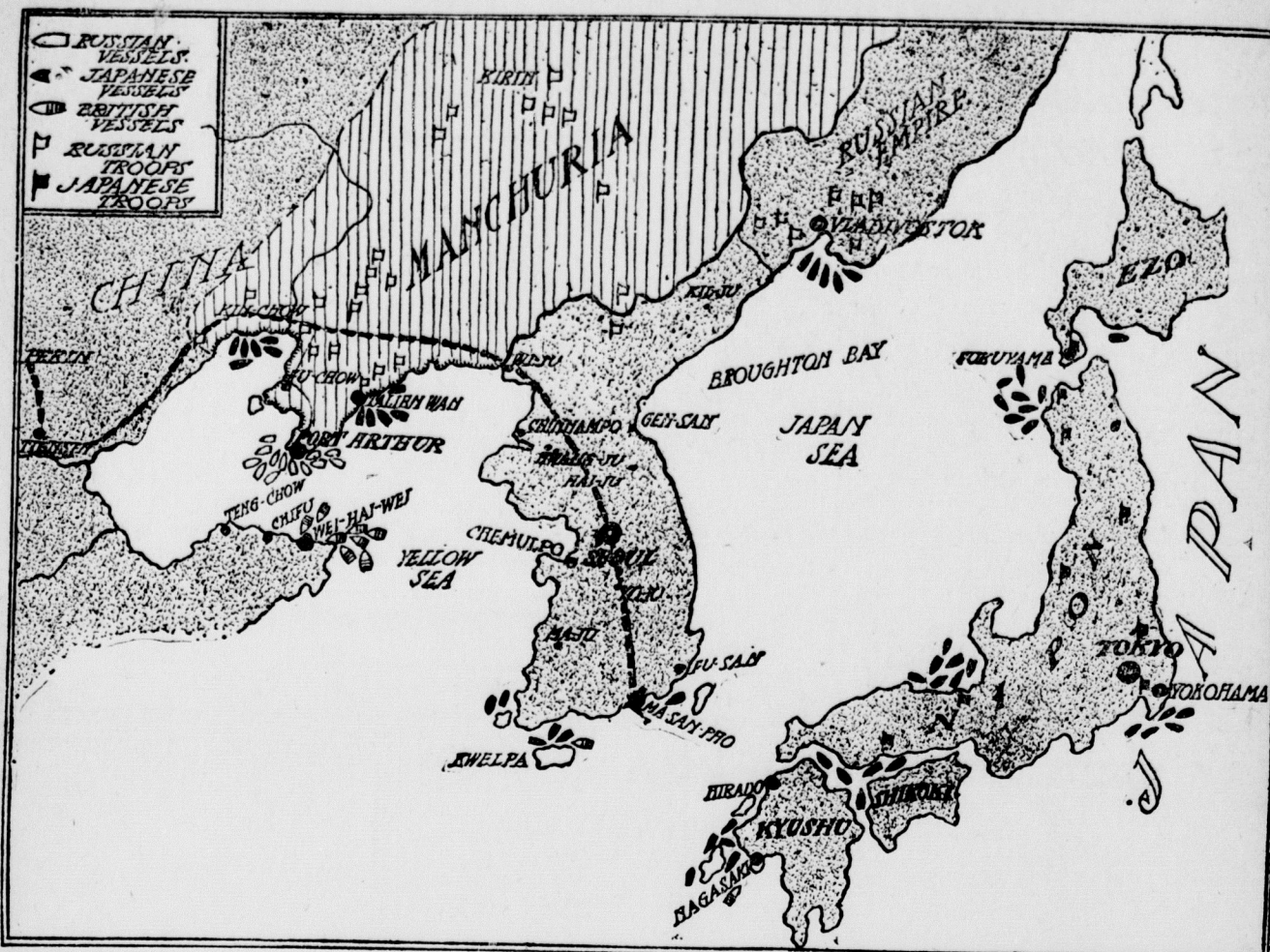
A Genuine Wayside Inn.

Admirably situated in a beautiful grove on the old San Bruno Bay Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.

Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.

Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.

BATTLE-GROUND OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONFLICT.



RELIANCE.

Not to the swift, the race;
Not to the strong, the flight;
Not to the righteous, perfect grace;
Not to the wise, the light.

But often faltering feet
Come surest to the goal,
And they who walk in darkness meet
The sunrise of the soul.

A thousand times by night
The Syrian hosts have died;
A thousand times the vanquished right
Has risen glorified.

The truth the wise man sought
Was spoken by a child;
The alabaster box was brought
In trembling hands defiled.

Not from my torch, the gleam,
But from the stars above;
Not from our hearts, life's crystal stream,
But from the depths of Love.
—Atlantic.

A TYPEWRITER'S STORY.

HOW well I remember the day when I first came into the office, right from the factory, with my enamel black and shining and my nickel trimmings untarnished! It was late in the afternoon when I arrived and the office was deserted. I was rather lonely that first night, for I missed the lively chatter to which I had been accustomed, and the new oak desk to which I was securely fastened seemed somewhat unsocial.

The next morning I was abruptly awakened by a babel of girlish voices and soon one of the speakers sat down at my desk and drew me out into the light. When I glanced rather fearfully into her face I was reassured, for her brown eyes were very pleasant and kind, and I found the touch of her hand light and practiced.

How fast those little fingers would fly over my white keys, as my carriage slipped back and forth over the sheets of paper! I grew very fond of my little mistress, and I knew she was proud of me. Sometimes when a thick pile of letters lay on the desk waiting for an answer, her fingers moved so swiftly, yet unerringly, that I marveled at her skill.

I grew to understand her moods, just by the expression of her brown eyes. When she was happy they would laugh so merrily; when she was angry they would flash with defiance; but when she was sad they would hide under her long, dark lashes, all the happy light in them gone.

Every few days the mail brought her a letter, at sight of which she would suddenly grow quiet and thoughtful, and her face would take on a sweet gravity which well became her. One day as she furtively opened the cover of her little enamel watch I caught a glimpse of a man's face with eager, dark eyes and a firm mouth and chin.

One day a tall, athletic young fellow came into the office, whose face I instantly recognized as that hidden in the watch. They greeted one another with a quiet "Well, Ruth," and "How are you, Jack?" but their hands and eyes met simultaneously.

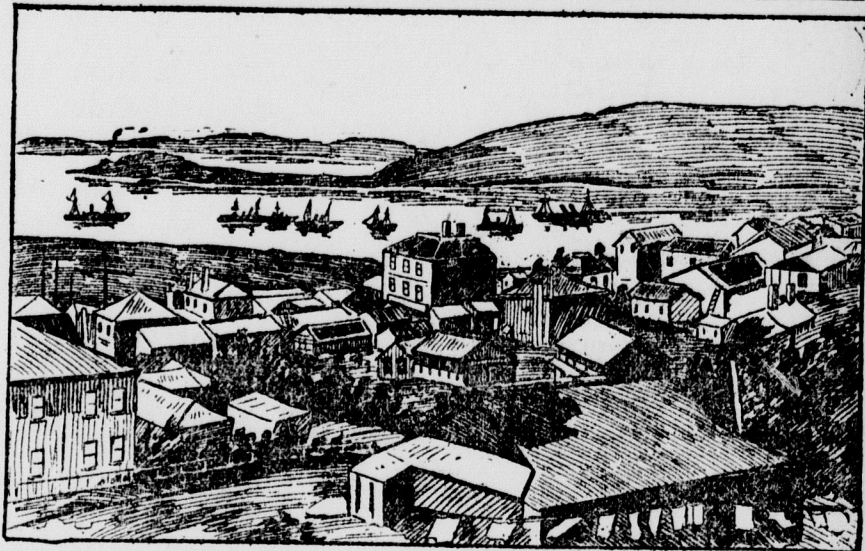
He could not be called handsome, but there was character in every line of the rather rugged features. He carried himself very erect, with a masterful air and a slight touch of hauteur.

They went out together, and I was idle for the rest of the day. The remainder of the week Ruth was unusually gay, humming happy little snatches of song, and now and then laughing softly to herself.

Several months passed by. One day the mail brought her a letter thinner than usual. Her cheeks flushed hotly, as she read it, and her eyes grew dark with anger. Without reflecting upon a hasty decision, her fingers tapped out her answer.

"Jack—Your letter received. Since you did not trust me, I have no explanation to make to you. Consider our engagement at an end forever. I will return your ring at once."

"RUTH."



VIEW OF CHEMULPO, THE PORT OF SEOUL, KOREA.

eyes were wet with tears, but with set lips and steady hand she dropped the little white envelope into the mail box. The next morning the slender circlet of pearls on her left hand was missing, and for many weeks her smile was rare indeed.

One day, late in December, when she was rushed with work, she told the girls she was going to work an extra hour. For a time she clicked away on my white keys, but soon her fingers began to move more slowly. Suddenly with a great sob she buried her face in her arms and the tears came unchecked.

As she sat there, crying bitterly, the door opened softly, and someone came quickly to her side.

"Ruth, dear little Ruth," said a husky voice, and tender hands raised her fair, tear-flushed face and kissed it.

"O, Jack, Jack," she sobbed, clinging to him, while he lavished caresses and loving words upon her.

"I saw the light and couldn't help coming up," he murmured. "Can you forgive me, dear? These weeks have been so long and lonely."

But for answer she only clung closer to him, and sobbed from sheer happiness.

Ruth and Jack are married now and this is my last day in the office, for tomorrow I am to be taken to their new home, to be the especial property of Mrs. Jack. Surely I could ask for no happier fate than to be always near my little mistress, who has been dearer to me than ever since the night when I alone witnessed the reconciliation between her and Mr. Jack.

ALL BEARS LIKE PEANUTS.

Favor of the Animals May Be Secured by Feeding Them with Goobers.

All bears appear to like peanuts, whether the beasts come from southern regions, where the peanut grows, or from the mountains of the frozen north, where the peanut is quite unknown. If the taste for peanuts is not implanted in them naturally they acquire it very readily, as is shown, for example, by the grizzly and the polar bears in the menagerie in Central Park.

The big grizzly comes to the front of its great cage in the bear den and thrusts its nose between the bars and opens its cavernous mouth, thus affording to visitors an opportunity of indulging in the sport of throwing peanuts down its throat. This is a pleasure that appeals chiefly to children.

But those who try it don't always succeed in tossing the peanut into the bear's mouth. There is a railing in front of the cage that keeps the people at a little distance and the children's fear is likely to make them nervous, and so their aim is uncertain. Therefore the peanut may hit the grizzly's nose instead of going straight into its mouth, or it may hit one of the bars of the cage and fall outside on the stone in which the bars are imbedded.

But when the children throw more peanuts and when they have thrown all they have and have seen the grizzly eat all it caught they have another sight waiting for them that pleases more, if possible, than it did to see the bear catch the peanuts in its mouth.

When no more are coming to it the grizzly lifts one of its big paws and thrusts it out through the bars as far as it can reach on the stone ledge and

sweeps up and gathers in the peanuts that have fallen there and eats them. To see the beast eat the peanuts it catches is amusing as well as interesting; to see it stretch out through the bars that ponderous and powerful paw is most startling.

The polar bear comes up and thrusts its nose through the bars for peanuts in just the same way, and it gleans those that fall outside in the same manner, with this addition, that besides thrusting out its big white-clad paw between the bars to rake in stray peanuts that have fallen outside it sometimes for this purpose thrusts out its tongue.

The grizzly bear eats the kernels of the peanuts only and rejects the shells; the polar bear eats them shells and all. But the grizzly has been here the longer time—perhaps the polar will come to be equally fastidious. All bears, grizzlies and polars, as well as those from milder climes, appear to be fond of peanuts.—New York Sun.

PREACHED TO HIS DRIVER.

Jehu Was the Only Auditor Addressed by a Near-Sighted Clergyman.

The chapel of a northern fishing village used to depend for its services on the occasional help of the clergy of the nearest town. One very wet Sunday the clergyman who volunteered to do the duty drove over in a fly.

Tolling the chapel bell himself, he announced his arrival to the natives, but for a long time no one appeared.

At last one solitary person came in and took a seat at the very back of the chapel. The clergyman then found his surprise and conducted the service. That ended, he remarked to his audience of one that perhaps a sermon was superfluous.

"Oh, please go on, sir," was the flattering reply, and the clergyman mounted the pulpit.

In the course of his address he expressed the fear that he was wearying his hearer and was gratified to be told that he could not be too long. The sermon, consequently, was lengthened out to some forty minutes.

When it was ended the preacher expressed a desire to shake hands with a gentleman who had listened to him with such evident appreciation. Imagine his consternation at discovering on a nearer view (for he was somewhat short-sighted) that he had been preaching to the driver of his fly, who was all the while charging overtime.—Tit-Bits.

Industrious Smokers in Holland.

Holland holds the first place in the world as a nation of smokers. Every Dutchman consumes on an average 100 ounces of tobacco a year. The Belgian comes a good second, with an annual consumption of eighty ounces, followed closely by Turkey with seventy ounces and the United States with sixty ounces. Germany, France, Spain and Italy tread closely on their heels, while the United Kingdom comes comparatively low on the list with twenty-three ounces.

Made It Warm for Him.

She—And did her face light up?
Arthur—In a way. Her eyes snapped fire and her cheeks burned with rage.—Town Topics.

It is easier to make a bluff than it is to make good.

CAPTAIN OF PAPER MILLIONS.

Whitaker Wright, the Notorious Promoter, Who Committed Suicide.

A sentence of seven years to penal servitude in an English court means seven years in prison, and not a little flirtation with the technicalities of the law. Whitaker Wright, the notorious promoter who committed suicide in the court room on hearing the verdict, carried on some stupendous confidence games, drew a number of prominent men into his net, created



what seemed at the time to be millions by a stroke of the pen, and yet, in the end, ran against the fact that paper is paper and honesty is honesty. Wright was English by birth, but turned up when a young man in the Colorado mines. Starting with little money, he became an active speculator at Leadville and undoubtedly had a gift in influencing others to expect immense profits from small investments. Getting enough means together, through the breezy talent for deception that was always his chief capital, he went East and engaged in speculation in the New York and Philadelphia exchanges. About seventeen years ago he returned to London and soon began to exploit mines in West Australia. Wright's holdings there had a tendency to be phenomenally rich on the surface, and his methods were sensational. The millions in which this showy promoter revelled were almost invariably paper when the final analysis was reached.

One of Wright's London corporations, forced into liquidation in 1901, was found to have liabilities of \$40,000,000 and assets of \$7,000,000. The confiding public lost the \$33,000,000, and the public, it must be remembered, pays cash for its paper. As for Wright, who was practically supreme in the management, he could take \$50,000 in deferred shares, and, with a drop of ink, convert it into certificates representing sixty times the original value. It was less laborious than rubbing the lamp of Aladdin, and the trustful public always came forward with the treasure. The directors were satisfied with large fees in return for services merely nominal and never interfered with or questioned their Monte Cristo. When Wright's accountant in 1900 told him there was a deficit of \$500,000 in a certain property, Wright assured the public that there was a surplus of \$5,000,000. He fixed it in ten seconds with his facile pen. No director thought it worth while to look further. But some of the stockholders were more inquisitive and gradually forced the matter through the courts to an issue, in spite of years of opposition in various forms.

Wright was personally a dazzler, a species of personage for which many persons with money to invest seem to have a strong predilection. If the stage is magnificently set, they bite freely. Wright lived in a miniature palace, and the fact that it was a copy of the residence of a French king opened the pockets of many susceptible persons with superfluous cash. When this class heard that Wright had an army of 600 laborers improving his country seat they fairly chased him around to take their money. The fact that his stables were finished in mahogany and polished gun metal, with costly paintings hung in the stalls, was spread abroad and the millions of cash rained upon him. As long as there are people of this kind there will be Wrights to fire their imaginations. It is the old story of a glittering lure and human gudgeons, who tumble over each other to hand their money to a John Law, a Hooley, a Mme. Therese Humbert, or the latest flashy get-rich-quick fakir.

The most impressive part of the end of the Wright story is that he knew punishment to be certain and therefore killed himself. In some parts of the United States he would have given bond, got up champagne feasts for other confidence men of the same distinguished characteristics, and, in due time, been discharged on some trifling technicality connected with a defective document or microscopic legal formality.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NOT HARD TO CARVE GLASS.

No Diamond Is Needed to Sever the Brittle Substance with Ease.

It often occurs that glass tubes of various dimensions have to be cut where a diamond is not at hand, as in shops and power plants where oil and water gauge tubes must be neatly fitted. The usual method adopted is to file a small groove around the tube and separate the glass with a sharp rap at the place weakened by the file. The result is not always satisfactory, because the ends often break unevenly owing to the difficulty of making a straight groove with the file. Better results are obtained when only a small incision is made with a file, just enough to cut through the enamel of the tube on one side and not all around. While the tube is still warm from the friction of the file the tube is then taken between the thumbs and forefinger, the thumbs opposite the file incision, and the forefingers around the tubing, close, but not covering the incision. Pressure of the thumbs invariably causes the tube to break in as straight and clean a line as though cut with a diamond.

Another method is to use a fine saw blade, (the finer toothed the better, for a saw is only another form of file), and this should be kept fed with fine emery, carborundum, or pulverized

silica sand of hard grit, moistened with camphor, oil, turpentine or water.

A straight, steady and even stroke should be made, and when the work is carefully done against a gauge the cut will be as true as though it had been ground. Nor is even a toothed blade necessary, if a suitable hard and finely gritted abrasive is used and regularly fed between the glass and fine wire, watchspring, or blunt but even blade of an ordinary table knife. The latter will be somewhat slow, of course, but a fine steel wire run at high speed like a band saw if regularly fed with fine emery or carborundum, will give very satisfactory results, not only for cutting either straight lines or curves in window, but plate or optical glass, in such thickness as makes cutting with a diamond difficult, precarious or impossible.

Window glass, especially single strength, can be accurately split either in straight or curved lines by first making an incision through the enamel of the glass, and then holding a hot iron close to the incision till a fracture is started. The fracture will follow the hot iron with remarkable fidelity. The iron should be preferably round and somewhat blunt and with a bulky head (like an ordinary fire poker), so as to retain its heat well for long cuts, especially for thick sheets, to keep the fracture going when once started, even if two heated irons have to be used.—National Gas Budget.

KOREA'S MONUMENTS OF EARS.

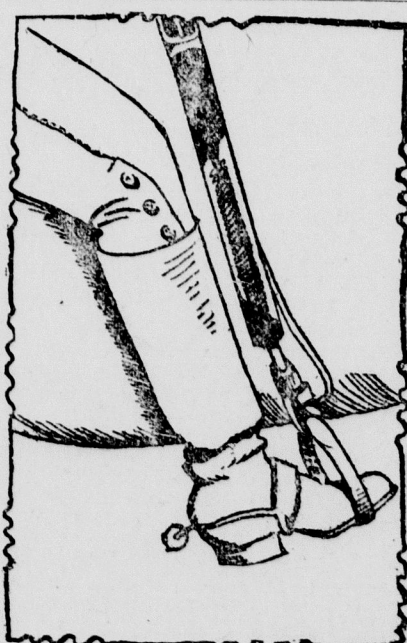


The accompanying picture represents the tributary gate which General Kato compelled the Koreans to erect after he had conquered them and their Chinese allies in 1902, when Japan invaded Korea with over 300,000 men. The "monuments of ears," of which two are shown, date from the same war. They cover the burial places in Japan of the 10,000 ears which the Japanese cut off the heads of Koreans and carried back to Japan as trophies. A portion of these gruesome trophies was buried in each province of Japan, with a monument over each burying place. A number of these monuments are still standing. Other invasions of Korea by the Japanese took place in the year 202, when the Empress of Japan, clad in armor, led an army on a tribute exacting but bloodless march into Korea, and in 1894, when the Japanese invasion of Korea brought on the Chino-Japanese war.

A SPRING STIRRUP.

Designed to Make the Outing of the Rider More Enjoyable.

A great many riders are unable to accustom themselves to the jar of horseback riding and an Iowa man, who probably is numbered on this list,



THE SPRING STIRRUP.

has essayed to solve the difficulty for them.

As the accompanying picture will show, the idea consists of a spring stirrup, the mechanism so arranged as to be concealed and protected by an appropriate casing. The jar to the rider is broken by the springs, which extend and contract as the rider's weight is put on and taken from them with each leap of his steed.

Income of American Farmers.

The total income of all American farmers last year was about \$5,500,000,000.

Iron and Steel Lead Exports.

Government reports show that manufactures of iron and steel now form the largest single item of our exports.

On the way back from the cemetery, the feeling of relief in being able to return to one's routine is akin to that experienced when a visitor departs.

Spring Humors

Come to most people and cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache.

The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Forming in combination the Spring Medicine par excellence, of unequalled strength in purifying the blood as shown by unequalled, radical and permanent cures of

Scrofula Salt Rheum
Scald Head Boils, Pimples
All Kinds of Humor Psoriasis
Blood Poisoning Rheumatism
Catarrh Dyspepsia, Etc
Accept no substitute, but be sure to get Hood's, and get it today.

UNCLE SAM'S GUN FACTORY.

A Place of Never-Ending Interest to Visitors at Washington.

The naval gun factory, formerly the navy yard, at Washington is a place of never-ending wonder. There are made many of the big pieces of ordnance for fighting ships—guns of such marvelous power and using projectiles of such terrible destructiveness that their very existence is an inducement to peace. If one thinks of a plant consisting of more than a dozen foundries, machine shops, repair shops, model lofts and storehouses, covering an area of nearly 50 acres, and the whole surrounded by a high and massive wall, with battlemented entrance gate, at which is posted a guard of United States marines, one has a general idea of the nation's naval gun factory. Imagine a dozen traveling cranes, each capable of lifting a locomotive, twice as many tripammers of many tons' weight, hundreds of lathes, clanking chains next to unbreakable, roaring blast furnaces glowing with the white heat of their contents of tons of molten metal, half a dozen locomotives puffing among, into and through the immense buildings, and 3,500 grimy men working, many in the glare of the intense heat, and one may have a partial conception of the babel of sounds which accompany the sight. This phase, however, most concerns the engineer and the scientist. There is another, in which the strangers who visit the national capital feel an interest as great.

The old gun factory has made history, and is a veritable storehouse of relics of the wars. In these the public appears to be more interested than in the making of engines of destruction, to be used in the wars to come. There are guns used at the siege of Yorktown, scarcely as large as the shells fired from the great guns of today. There are famous pieces used by the privateers of the early days of the republic, ordnance that made history in the war of 1812, in the wars against pirates in the Mediterranean sea, in the civil war and in the war for the liberation of Cuba.

No Right to Be Proud.

Why the spirit of mortal has no right to be proud has been answered by a French chemist, who tells us that the human body only represents the equivalent of elements contained in the yolks and whites of 1,200 ordinary-sized eggs of the common hen.

The body will furnish enough for to make 7 large balls, fat for 13 candles, carbon for 65 gross of pencils, phosphorus to tip \$20,000 matches, about 20 teaspoonfuls of salt, 50 lumps of sugar and 42 quarts of water.

Ice a New Thing for Jerusalem.

Jerusalem is at least 3,800 years old, but not until three years ago did the natives begin the use of ice. A diminutive French plant was the first one started and now the hotels are all well supplied.

Our goods have stood the test of time. Established since 1852, Old Kirk Whisky. Next time you drink ask for it. A. P. Hotelling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Constancy is the complement of all other human virtues.

African Stomach Bitters. Fine appetizer. Medicinal value unsurpassed. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

He who will not take advice gets knowledge when trouble overtakes him.

The landing of the cable made manifest care, thought and toil. Did you think of that? When enjoying a glass of "Old Gilt Edge" do you think of the care, skill and effort that the making calls for? Well, you do enjoy it, and that's the main thing.

Pride Has a Fall.

Harry Blueface—Ah, the good woman has come out to admire my new racing auto. Isn't it so, ma'am?
Good Woman—Why, no, sir. I heard the horn and thought it was the fish peddler.—Philadelphia Record.

Your Liver

Is it acting well? Bowels regular? Digestion good? If not, remember Ayer's Pills. The kind you have known all your life.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE



Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, of Lillydale, N.Y., Grand Worthily Wise Templar, and Member of W.C.T.U., tells how she recovered by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am one of the many of your grateful friends who have been cured through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and who can to-day thank you for the fine health I enjoy. When I was thirty-five years old, I suffered severe backache and frequent bearing-down pains; in fact, I had womb trouble. I was very anxious to get well, and reading of the cures your Compound had made, I decided to try it. I took only six bottles, but it built me up and cured me entirely of my troubles.

"My family and relatives were naturally as gratified as I was. My niece had heart trouble and nervous prostration, and was considered incurable. She took your Vegetable Compound and it cured her in a short time, and she became well and strong, and her home to her great joy and her husband's delight was blessed with a baby. I know of a number of others who have been cured of different kinds of female trouble, and am satisfied that your Compound is the best medicine for sick women."—MRS. ELIZABETH H. THOMPSON, Box 105, Lillydale, N.Y.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

You might reform a hardened old reprobate, but a fool or a saint is a hopeless proposition.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

There is only one thing worse than quarrels in public. That is carresses.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Permanent mutual respect is necessary for a permanent mutual love.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner in the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

W. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A man can't count on everybody being stuck on him just because he has a lightning rod.

I am sure Pisco's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Life in a state's prison doesn't make a man a penman.

The young man that longs to linger is apt to linger too long.

The man who respects his wife does not turn her into a mendicant. Give her a purse of her own.

RHEUMATISM

AN INDESCRIBABLE TORTURE

Because Rheumatism sometimes comes on suddenly it doesn't prove that it is a chance disease or one due to accidental causes. It takes time for it to develop, and is at work in the system long before any symptoms are felt. The blood is the first point of attack, and the poisonous acids that cause the aches and pains are then distributed through the circulation to different parts of the system, and settle in joints, muscles and nerves; and when the system is in this condition it needs only some exciting cause like exposure to night air, damp, chilly weather, or the cold, bleak winds of winter, to arouse the slumbering poisons and bring on Rheumatism. The severity of the attack depends upon the amount of acid in the blood and the quantity of acrid matter in the joints and muscles. Some people are almost helpless from the first, while others have occasional spells or are uncomfortable, restless, nervous and half sick all the time from the nagging aches and pains. Rheumatism is a disagreeable companion even in its mildest form. It grows worse as we grow older, and frequently stiffens the joints, draws the muscles out of shape and breaks down the nervous system. A disease that originates in the blood, as Rheumatism does, cannot be cured with external remedies like liniments and plasters; such things scatter the pains or drive them to some other part of the body, but do not touch the disease or improve the condition of the blood. The thin acid blood must be restored to its normal purity and strength, so that all poisonous substances may be carried out of the system, and no medicine accomplishes this in so short a time as S.S.S., which not only neutralizes the acids and counteracts the poisons, but builds up the general health at the same time.

SSS

Write for our special book on Rheumatism, and should you desire any special information or advice, our physicians will furnish it without charge. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

A PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

Mexican Tribe Which Has a New Story About the Ark.

Among almost inaccessible defiles of the Sierra Madre mountains in the state of Jalisco, Mexico, Carl Lumholtz, the explorer, found a primitive people, numbering 4,000 souls, who have some queer ideas. Probably the most surprising among these, and the one having the greatest popular interest attached to it, considering that no Bible or missionary has ever found a way to the tribe, is an ark, together with a brand new legend of the flood associated with the same. The ark, they declare, did not rest on Mount Ararat, but on a mountain top in Mexico, and the flood lasted five years instead of 40 days. One of the other discoveries in this strange land of the Huichols, as the people call themselves, is that of a sacred plant and the ceremonial dance connected with it. The plant is known as the hikuli, having remarkable medicinal qualities, producing strange hallucinations, staving off hunger, and giving the eater extraordinary powers of enduring great physical exertions without fatigue.

Water, first and last, is the consideration in all their ceremonies and the center of their thoughts. For this reason most of their ceremonies are intended to propitiate the gods of rain, who have control of the clouds, and all of the objects they use in their worship are covered with symbols indicating rain. In each village there are numbers of small god houses, dedicated to the various deities, in which are deposited the offerings made by the people. The woman who prays for skill in any kind of handicraft sacrifices a sample or design of it attached to an arrow, which is supposed to convey the idea to the deity, thus carrying the wishes of the supplicant. In the temples are also found chairs, in which the gods are supposed to sit, and symbols of chairs are often attached to their seats, where they will at once attract the attention of the deity. These are deposited in all sacred caves, deep crevices of rocks, and, in short, wherever some god is supposed to dwell.

This Is Miraculous.

Manhattan, Kans., March 11.—One of the strangest cases that has ever been heard of in Riley Co. is that of the three-year-old daughter of Mr. Jonas Brubaker of this place.

Some time ago the little girl took whooping cough, which was followed by pneumonia. When the pneumonia left her, she was taken down with malaria fever with at times symptoms of Spinal Meningitis.

The family doctor brought her safely through these troubles, but after the fever Bright's Disease set in and the doctors gave her up. Her father tells the rest of the story:

"We began to give her Dodd's Kidney Pills and after she had taken about three and a half boxes, she was entirely cured. Now she is well as any child, running and playing as if nothing had ever been the matter with her. The doctors said she was beyond the reach of medicine. Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved our little girl's life, when she was so far into the chronic stage of Bright's Disease that we thought nothing could save her."

Where the Old Gallows Stood.

Workmen engaged in making an excavation within a few steps of the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge a few days ago unearthed a number of human skulls and a quantity of bones. The only explanation is as follows: Before the War of the Revolution the gallows stood on this spot, and it was the custom to bury those executed at the foot of the gallows. It is supposed the bones found this week were those of criminals hanged over 125 years ago.

RHEUMATISM IN ELBOWS, WRISTS AND KNEES.

Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1903.

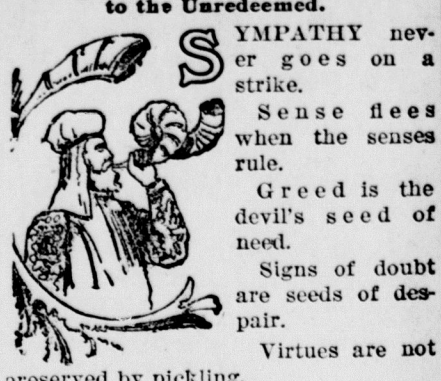
Last winter I had a severe attack of Rheumatism. It started in the right elbow, and from there to my wrists; the right wrist was the worst. It became swollen and extremely painful. My left knee joint was the next place to be attacked. It became swollen and of course painful. The next point to be affected was the hip and ankle, which gave me much trouble. I was barely able to get about for some time. I was under treatment of a physician for awhile, but getting no better I began S. S. S., and after taking it for some time I was entirely relieved of the Rheumatism. All swelling and soreness disappeared. I consider S. S. S. an excellent remedy for Rheumatism and all troubles having their origin in the blood.

GRIFFITH KELLY, 408 Bloomfield Ave.

In order to suppress the practice of "doping" horses the French Jockey club proposes to authorize the stewards to examine before or after a race any horse suspected of having had a stimulant administered to it. The Prussian island of Ruegen, in the Baltic, is infested with adders. Last year 1,243 of these poisonous snakes were killed and bounty collected on them. Women have a sympathetic liking for cats because the latter always seem ill at ease when there is a man around. Sometimes a married man talks in his sleep and sometimes he can't sleep because his wife talks.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.



SYMPATHY never goes on a strike. Sense flees when the senses rule. Greed is the devil's seed of need. Signs of doubt are seeds of despair. Virtues are not preserved by pickling.

Standing for God is starting for glory.

God may send us poverty to starve our sins.

A man's life is not worth what it costs him.

An enemy won by love will be a friend for life.

You get no credit for the gift you think of as a tax.

There can be no sympathy where there is suspicion.

The farther off you follow the more fearful you will be.

There are many kinds of Christians, but only one Christ.

The biggest interest comes from what we give away.

When a man loves his work he needs no timekeeper.

The obedience of the heart is the heart of all obedience.

The standard of cash is not the standard of the kingdom.

The Christian is more than a copy of Christ; he is a replica.

Doing good to men is the best way of singing "Glory to God."

A man's title to heaven does not depend on his titles on earth.

The road to heaven is lined with the trees of God's planting.

The man who makes others live in a sty is the worst hog of all.

The Lord is a hiding place from the wind, but not from our work.

It is no use being fervent in spirit if you are not fair in business.

Dogmas are poor protectors of the flock against the wolves without.

The attractiveness of heaven depends on the treasure we have there.

A blind horse doesn't travel any faster for being hitched to a new wagon.

It is the truth that changes the times and not the times that change the truth.

NOTHING OUT OF SEASON.

Spring and Summer Products in Market All Winter.

A local market man declares that in the present artificial development of the delicacies, vegetables and fruit, which adorn the table of the wealthier people, there is nothing "out of season," says the Boston Advertiser. The application of the hot house principle, all the way from the raising of chickens to the growing of strawberries, has made this possible. There is neither winter nor summer, spring nor fall, so far as the ability of the market man to supply the wants of his rich patrons is concerned. This situation did not exist twenty-five years ago, but the demand has made the supply.

About Christmas time all the fruits and vegetables which are out of season to the poor man, and therefore beyond the reach of his purse, are in season to the rich. In many homes here strawberries, fresh tomatoes, cucumbers and garden truck in general have been as plentiful as though summer were here. Around this city there are several hundred acres of beds, altogether, under glass, where vegetables are raised.

Coils of steam pipes, the sun by day and the electric lights by night, stimulate the growth. Of course, the practical market gardener will declare that the best fruit and vegetables of artificial growth do not possess the flavor of those ripened slowly in the sunlight, but as the flavor is not so necessary as the substance, the difference is not always noticed by those who can afford out of season luxuries. Throughout the winter the great garden land of the south is pouring its trophies into Boston without stint. Strawberries come into Boston to the extent of over 2,000,000 quarts from North and South Carolina alone. Treche are about 1,000,000 crates of other vegetables from other parts of the south. California and Florida ship us 50,000,000 pounds of fresh fruits which are in season there, but out of season here. New England itself supplies the Boston market with "spring" chickens and hot house lamb, which are staples in the diet of our wealthier citizens at this time. The farmer who caters to this class of trade always finds a market ahead of him. He can sell every delicacy he raises.

"Dope" on the Race Track.

In order to suppress the practice of "doping" horses the French Jockey club proposes to authorize the stewards to examine before or after a race any horse suspected of having had a stimulant administered to it.

The Prussian island of Ruegen, in the Baltic, is infested with adders. Last year 1,243 of these poisonous snakes were killed and bounty collected on them.

Women have a sympathetic liking for cats because the latter always seem ill at ease when there is a man around.

Sometimes a married man talks in his sleep and sometimes he can't sleep because his wife talks.

HOW TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED DREAD CATARRH BY USE OF PE-RU-NA.

Catarrh Robs Women of Health and Beauty. Pe-ru-na Makes Women Healthy and Beautiful.



Miss Amanda Johnson.

Miss Flora Hauser, 1032 S. New Jersey street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"I think I must have been troubled with catarrh ever since I was very young, aggravated each time I caught a cold. This did not prove sufficiently serious to be obnoxious until last winter. Then my head and nose were so stopped up that I felt I must do something. Peruna was recommended to me by a friend. I used it for four weeks, and found to my relief that it cured me. I have not had a bit of trouble since. My head is clear, and I can safely affirm that Peruna cured me."—Miss Flora Hauser.

Hundreds of Women Cured by Pe-ru-na of Annoying Catarrh.

DR. HARTMAN has probably done more than any other physician toward popularizing a means of escape from the facial deformities, such as watery eyes, twisted nose, offensive breath, dry cracked lips, due to the ravaging effects of catarrh.

He has made chronic catarrh a lifelong study. His remedy, popularly known as Peruna, is the most famous remedy for catarrh in existence.

Probably there is not a man or woman, boy or girl, within the bounds of the United States that has not heard of Peruna. By far the largest majority have used Peruna.

The multitude of people that have been cured of chronic catarrh by using Peruna can never be known.

Many a girl has regained her faded beauty, many a matron has lengthened the days of her comely appearance by using Peruna.

Peruna produces clean mucous membranes, the basis of facial symmetry and a perfect complexion.

The women have not been slow to discover that a course of Peruna will do more toward restoring youthful beauty than all the devices known to science.

While it is true that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located, yet it is advisable for everyone to use Peruna as a preventive and not wait until ca-

tarrh has fastened itself in some part of the system.

Peruna acts quickly and beneficially on the inflamed mucous membranes lining the different organs of the body. Thus it will cure catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

MISS AMANDA JOHNSON, Fairchild, Wis., writes:

"I write to tell you how much Peruna benefited me. For a number of years I had pain in my head around my eyes, and I thought it was because my eyes needed treatment, so I went to an oculist and had glasses fitted to my eyes and wore them for some time, but felt no relief whatever. In fact, I felt worse than before, and came to the conclusion that the trouble was not with my eyes, but with my head and that it must be catarrh. As so many of my friends had used Peruna with benefit for this trouble, I thought I would try it. I was not sorry that I did so, for in a short time I began to improve, and in four weeks my eyes were in splendid condition, my general health was much improved and all the catarrh of the head was gone. I was glad to get rid of this trouble and am glad to endorse such a good medicine as Peruna."

—MISS AMANDA JOHNSON.



Miss Flora Hauser.

No Woman Afflicted With Catarrh Can Be Either Beautiful or Attractive.

Many a girl has regained her faded beauty, many a matron has lengthened the days of her comely appearance by using Peruna.

Peruna produces clean mucous membranes, the basis of facial symmetry and a perfect complexion.

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There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm.

YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING.

MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW AND BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEE.

J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. LOWER CANADIAN COLLEGE, TORONTO, CAN. ASK YOUR DEALER.

If you will not supply you send for our free catalogue of garments and hats.

Teosinte and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre.

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS TO THE

John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. (P. C. L.)

Some fellows will never be funny unless they lose what they call their wit.

To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder, it cures hot, sweating, itching, swollen feet. Cures Corns, Ingrowing Nails and Bunions. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Trouble.

"I wonder why Mr. Oldbow goes to see Miss Frocks after she has rejected him so emphatically," remarked Ho-jack.

"Just to pass away the time," suggested Tomdick.

"But the reason he was refused was that he had already passed away too much time."

THE KEELEY CURE

IS THE ONLY GENUINE Cure for Liquor, Tobacco and Drug Addictions.

There are thousands of men who have been saved by it who are glad to tell what they know about it. Send us for free particulars.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE 170 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3 SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world.

They are just as good as those that cost you \$4 to \$5—the only difference is the price.

Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom.

Douglas uses Goodyear's process in making his shoes, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.

Fast Color Eyelets used. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

S. F. N. U. No. 12, 1904

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Asthma

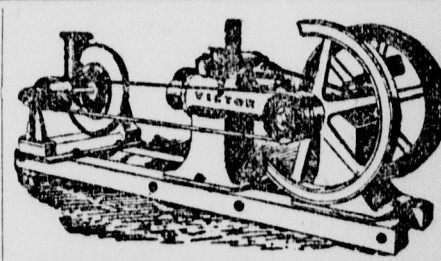
"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 75c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.



IRRIGATION

Cheaper than from ditch. When and where you want it. Fuel, distillate and crude oil. Shipped ready to pump. Nothing to get out of order. Let us tell you about it.

VECTON ENGINE AND MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., 162 Spear St., San Francisco, Cal.

SEED, POTATOES

500,000 BUSHELS FOR SALE CHEAP

Largest seed potato growers in the world! Elegant stock. Tremendous yields. From 400 to 1000 bushels per acre.

FOR 10 CENTS

and this notice we send you lots of farm seed samples and big catalogue, telling all about Twinside, Speltz, Pennard, Aerid, Land Barley, Macaroni Wheat, Bromus, Earliest Cane, etc. Send for same today.

JOHN A. SALZER, SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

FISHY FISH

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